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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ONE YEAR 50c.—THREE YEARS \$1.50

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
 FOR
 POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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Published

By

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
 COMPANY**
 Knoxville Tenn.



BREEDING OF THE AMERICAN WHITE ORPINGTON

EGGS FOR HATCHING



After winning 67 regular premiums in one year, 26 of these **firsts** and **specials**, being over double as many firsts and specials won by all competitors in the history of the **Tenn. State show at Nashville**, and this after selling the cock birds that won 1st and 2d in Whites in a class of 275, I have come back to "The Pines," mated up the best lot of

SILVER, GOLDEN, WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES

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has a show record that is unequalled by any breeder in the world. My handsome 36-page catalogue, printed in colors, will tell you all about it; send 10c in stamps for mailing. It is a book worthy a place in any library; don't be without a copy.

1000 High Class Birds Yet to Sell

Get what you want—a pen, trio, pair or a male bird that will improve your flock, but get them from "**The Strongest Blood Lines on Earth**," they will please you. Don't buy until you get my prices. **27 High Class Collie Puppies for Sale; a few Brood Bitches also.**

R. E. JONES, The Pines, R. F. D. 30 Paducah, Ky.

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BRED FOR MERIT AND SOLD ON HONOR.

I mate and breed my birds for the highest possible exhibition quality, and at the same time give attention to their egg-producing qualities. There are no better egg-producers in the world than the ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES, and they have proven as superior in this regard as in their prize-winning qualities, having laid in my own yards an average of 214 eggs to a pullet in one year—individuals laying as high as 270 eggs during the twelve months. The strain that is superior to the ACME strain does not exist.

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At prices less than half their value. We need the room for the largest stock of young stock I have ever raised. **This is your opportunity** to get a start with the **right** kind of stock at a low price. We have hundreds to sell and can please you. They have the quality and the breeding back of them, and a show record for eight years that we are proud of. Send for prices and a list of my winnings. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30 for balance of season.

MILES POULTRY FARM

(Please mention this paper.)

OSCAR E. MILES, Columbus, Ohio.

"KING BUCKEYE" Heads my Pen.

No better Buff Rocks south of the Mason and Dixon line. Score 93½ by McClave. Was first at Cleveland, Ohio, and Quincy, Ill., last season. Son of Superior, first cockerel at Chicago season before last. He is mated to pen of high-scoring females of good shape and color. First cock, first, second and third hens at Knoxville last December.

EGGS, 10c EACH, for one or one thousand.

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HALLMARK'S S. C. Brown Leghorns ARE WINNERS

They won at Birmingham, Ala., December 5-10, 1906: First pen, first pullet, first cockerel; also special for best cockerel best pullet and best pen. I am making special prices on this year's breeders to make room for young stock.

EGGS \$1 FOR 15 FOR REST OF SEASON

J. F. HALLMARK
Route 4 ONEONTA, ALA.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LECHORNS

Eggs from five grand pens, containing the cream of the best birds raised the past few years. This is a grand opportunity to get your foundation stock at a very little cost to you. Send for our 1907 mating list. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 26.

B. S. BEUERLIN, Box D, MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 4

Knoxville, Tenn., June, 1907

(Whole No. 37) No. 1

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—No. 8

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

THE natural instinct of fowls to lay their clutches of eggs in the springtime still asserted itself during the month of April, and notwithstanding the continued damp and cold weather, a comparison of the tables will show the egg yield for this month to be almost equal to that of last month. It will be noted that while the compositions of the grain and mash feeds remained the same, the amounts consumed widely differ. The amount of grain decreased 192 pounds and the mash increased 180 pounds, making a decrease of 12 pounds in total amounts of feed consumed. During February and March the flock lost in weight more than twenty pounds each month, but in this month the loss was only thirteen pounds. The hens have lost their large patches of overfat, but are improved in flesh and general con-

Barred Rock pen No. 2. This is the first time pen No. 2 has given the highest yield, but it is the highest record yet made by any pen for one month. The White Rocks made the second highest yield and were closely followed by the White Leghorns. The highest individual record had been held up to this time by a White Rock hen laying twenty-four eggs in August. This month Barred Rock hen No. 41 of pen No. 2 laid twenty-two eggs and No. 45 of same pen laid twenty-five.

A difference of sixty-six eggs in the yields of the two Leghorn pens is noticeable, but a comparison of daily yields is still more interesting. The Whites laid almost a constant number each day, but the Browns laid very few during the cooler weeks and a large number during the last warm days of the month.

The average cost of eggs this month is slightly lower than in March. On account of the previous heavy laying and the coming hot weather, it is probably the lowest average cost

RECORD FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
						Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	71 ¹ / ₂	69 ¹ / ₂	126	59	6 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
Barred Rocks.....	2	12	81 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	170	61 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	80 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	120	61 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	10
White Rocks.....	4	12	86 ¹ / ₂	83 ¹ / ₂	177	61 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂
S. C. B. Orpingtons.....	5	12	73 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	153	59	4 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	12
Black Langshans.....	6	12	67 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	200	72 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	40 ¹ / ₂	39 ¹ / ₂	184	49 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	87 ¹ / ₂	86 ¹ / ₂	185	49 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂
Total.....		96	537 ¹ / ₂	514 ¹ / ₂	1315	472 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	14

REMARKS: The feed was valued at 1½ cents per pounds; loss or gain of flesh 10 cents; 11¼ pounds of green cut bone valued at 10 cents were fed to each pen during the month. During the first half of the month the ration was the same as in last month. In the latter half the grain was a mixture of 12 parts corn, 7 parts wheat and 3 parts oats; mash, 3 parts shorts, 3 parts bran, 2 parts soy bean meal, 2 parts meat scraps, 1 part alfalfa.

JAMES TYLER, Poultryman.

dition. The health of the flock, with the exception of two hens, was excellent.

One of these hens, a Brown Leghorn, seemed to have what is commonly known as "going light." The other hen, a White Wyandotte, was very poor and thin and had a diarrhoea, but ate heartily. She was rather inactive and had the appearance of an egg-bound hen. Common remedies were tried but they had no effect. The records showed that she had been one of the heaviest hens of the pen, but had laid scarcely any. At the end of the month she was killed and a post mortem examination showed that something had caused a stoppage of the oviduct, near the lower end. Above the stricture the oviduct was completely packed with yolks and tumorous growth almost enveloped the ovaries.

The largest number of eggs this month were laid by

RECORD FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
						Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	69 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	123	25 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	9	10 ¹ / ₂
Barred Rocks.....	2	11	72 ¹ / ₂	68 ¹ / ₂	203	42 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	71 ¹ / ₂	69 ¹ / ₂	158	42 ¹ / ₂	36	11 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂
White Rocks.....	4	12	83 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	194	42 ¹ / ₂	32 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂
S. C. B. Orpingtons.....	5	12	67 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	137	25 ¹ / ₂	27 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂
Black Langshans.....	6	12	63 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	168	46 ¹ / ₂	43 ¹ / ₂	7	14
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	39 ¹ / ₂	37 ¹ / ₂	126	25 ¹ / ₂	28	10	10
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	36 ¹ / ₂	36 ¹ / ₂	192	30 ¹ / ₂	36	6	16 ¹ / ₂
Total.....		95	503	490 ¹ / ₂	1301	280 ¹ / ₂	259 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂

REMARKS: The feed was valued at 1½ cents per pound; loss or gain of flesh 10 cents; 11¼ pounds of green bone, valued at 10 cents, were fed to each pen. The grain was composed of 12 parts corn, 7 parts wheat, 3 parts oats; the mash 3 parts wheat bran, 3 parts shorts, 2 parts soy bean meal, 2 parts meat scraps, 1 part alfalfa.

JAS. TYLER, Poultryman.

at which eggs will be produced this year. Last month the lowest cost per dozen, 7½ cents, was made by the White and Brown Leghorns. This month it is 6½ cents, made again by the White Leghorns. The greatest loss in weight was made by Barred Rock pen No. 2, but it is nothing surprising when considering their large egg yield. The Langshan pen made a large gain, causing the cost of their eggs to be almost equal to that of the Leghorns.

While these results are not altogether conclusive, they strongly indicate the greater value of a protein ration over a carbonaceous feed. As has been said heretofore, the mash is fed dry in hoppers and has been found very satisfactory. We notice that the hens do not gorge themselves at one time, but eat a small amount often and drink a large quantity of water. This method of feeding is found much easier than feeding wet mashes, and we cannot see how the digestibility or nutritive value of a feed could be changed, whether mixed with water before or after entering the hen's crop.

JUNE POULTRY WORK

BY THE EDITOR

ALTHOUGH June is at the edge of the hatching and breeding season, it is far from an idle month for the wideawake poultryman. June is the season of growing chicks and also growing mites. If your chicks have proper vitality behind them, have been properly induced to take up living in this world, it will delight you to watch them grow these warm June days. Many of them are doubtless beyond the danger of losing their lives through the ravages of lice and mites, but these pests will hinder growth if not kept under absolute subjugation. It may be possible to keep a poultry plant absolutely free from lice, but it is a difficult task in this section of the South. Some will escape no matter how systematically you fight them, and they multiply rapidly. What you want to do is not try and kill every mite or louse, spending valuable time trying to conquer the last few, but use a system of fighting them that will hold them down to the minimum damage at the minimum loss of time and expense. If you put in too much time spraying roosts, painting hen houses, and disinfecting the birds themselves and neglect other important duties, the loss at other points will exceed the gain in keeping your poultry entirely free from lice. I would not have you underestimate the importance of keeping down lice to the least possible number, but I would not have you spend useless time to kill out entirely every vestige of vermin on your flock. This brings us to the question of how much time and how much expense should be given to this battle against lice and mites. Here is a good, simple way to hold down these pests. About twice a year, say early in June and in October, selecting warm sunny days for the work, carefully wash each bird in a solution of some standard disinfectant. Or, if you prefer, give every bird a careful dusting with a good louse preparation. The dusting can be done at nights. If possible, on the same day or the next, spray the roosts with a liquid louse killer. The walls also for a few feet up from the floor should be sprayed. Remove every particle of straw, or other scratching material from the houses. The dusting or washing the birds should not be done oftener than twice a year, but the roosts should be sprayed every two or three weeks. It is not necessary to spray the walls unless lice or mites get on them so often even as that. If you haven't a sprayer, use a common paint brush and paint on the louse killer. I could give you several good preparations that are in common use, but many have told me that they made failures with these preparations for several trials until they learned to handle them, and I think it really better, although not quite so cheap by two or three dollars, that you buy a good ready prepared lice killer by the gallon. However, if you want to try it, here is a simple one: Take one gallon common kerosene oil, one pint crude petroleum, and to this add one pint of crude carbolic acid. This should be applied late in the afternoon and spread thinly so it will not stain the feathers of the fowls. It should be kept well mixed while being applied to roosts and walls.

It is better to buy ready mixed louse powders than to try to mix your own, for the same reasons given about liquid

louse killers. Here is a good one, if you want to mix your own: A box of snuff, a tablespoonful of powdered sulphur, a pint of coal ashes, and a tablespoonful of well slacked lime. Mix thoroughly.

Your breeding pens can be broken up now and the birds put out to range. Sell off all the birds that are not especially good ones or that you want to carry over for some definite reason. It is better to clean out all old stock and use new blood for your matings next year. Your young stock, if you have mated with a definite purpose in view, should be better than your old, and you are simply standing still by using old stock, unless it has some special characteristics that you wish to perpetuate.

Remove all males from the females unless you wish to continue hatching during this month. As to hatching during June, this question was treated fully in this column in the May number, and a number of prominent breeders gave their views on the question. Look up that issue if you want information on that question.

What to do with several cocks that have been separated for some months and will begin fighting when put together is often a question. They can be put in a darkened room late some evening, just at dusk, and kept there without feed for a day or two and very little fighting will follow when turned out. But much depends on the bird and some "scrappy" fellows will fight no matter what you do and should be kept away from the rest.

All the youngsters that weigh two to three pounds should be taken away from the younger flock and put out in colony houses if you have the room. A serviceable colony house can be built out of a common dry goods box. Get a box with ten to twelve feet of floor space, and three or four feet high. Plank down from the top so as to leave an entrance of a foot and a half in height. Face this opening to the southeast, if that is the direction from which you have the fewest heavy blowing rains. Tack legs on the box so as to hold the bottom off the ground about six inches. The top and a foot down the sides should be covered well with two-ply roofing paper. Small roosts, one by one and a half inches, should be placed on the inside about fourteen inches from the floor and a foot apart. A door may be made to swing upward. This door may be of inch wire netting or it may be one solid plank. If troubled with prowling minks, cats or other chick destroyers, these doors should be put on and closed at night and the chicks released in the morning. For ventilation, an opening six inches along just below the roofing on the east side may be made, covering the opening with wire. The piece of boxing that is removed for the opening can be used as a shelter over the opening, tacking it at the top and sloping it down at an angle of 45 degrees from the upright wall of the box. These colony houses may be set around the place any where, near a corn or wheat field being especially favorable places. If you use feed hoppers and dry feed, the most modern methods, and have running water near, or good large water fountains, youngsters may be raised at the minimum of cost and labor. They will thrive astonishingly under favorable conditions.

PATENT NOSTRUMS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE N. A. KING

ONE of the greatest grafts known today is not the political graft, nor the gold mine graft, but the Stock and Poultry Food graft. It is amazing the amount of this stuff that is sold. Inexperienced breeders, both in the poultry and cattle line, are the largest users.

Here is a sample analysis of one widely known "condition" powder. A quarter pound package sells for 25 cents or \$1.60 per ton of 2,000 pounds; principle material used in the preparation, linseed meal; the other ingredients found are ginger, charcoal, pepper, lime, epsom salts and sulphur.

You can buy at any drug store the best grade of sulphur for from two to two and a quarter cents per pound; epsom salts at three and three-quarters cents per pound; lime at one and one-half cents per pound, or 40 cents per barrel; pepper from 30 to 40 cents per pound, charcoal at two cents per

pound, ginger root at four to five cents per pound; linseed meal is about as cheap as ginger root; the price varies according to localities and amount purchased.

So it will be seen that when you pay 25 or even 20 cents for a quarter pound package of condition powder you are paying the manufacturer something like 21½ cents profit on a 25 cent package. Yes, it is even worse than this. A pound of all these ingredients would cost 47½ cents if bought at your local drug store, and the manufacturer sells it to you for \$1.00 a pound. But you must take into consideration the fact that he buys these ingredients by the ton or car load and, consequently, gets them at a much reduced price, so instead of his profit being 52½ cents on each pound it is very much more.

The materials which go into the makeup of these powders are nothing more than ordinary feedstuffs, such as wheat, corn

meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, gluten, and so on, and the price and feeding value is well known to every poultryman and farmer.

The bulletin from Virginia says the medicinal properties of these articles are less to be recommended than any other characteristic. They are not compounded with reference to any particular ailment of the animal, but are a conglomerate mixture of a few of the most common and cheap drugs. These drugs are not present in sufficient quantities, when fed according to directions, to have any appreciable effect on the animal, even when they are not mixed so that the action of one would not counteract the action of the other.

For example, the directions for feeding one particular brand, containing, according to formula printed on package, twenty-four different ingredients among them, laxatives, as that a horse should have one tablespoonful with each meal, and for acute diseases double the dose. The absolute absurdity of administering such medicines and in such quantities for any and all ailments must be apparent to the most ignorant feeder.

To read over the circulars sent out by these manufacturers one would be lead to believe they have a cure-all for every ailment in the category. Their claims are ridiculous in the extreme, if not unscrupulous. Among the benefits to be derived by using these powders is that it will promote perfect digestion and assimilation, rapid growth and fattening, increasing quantity and quality of both eggs and milk. One brand made and sold in Virginia contains the following glowing account of what it will do. (The manufacturers neglect to state what it will not do.) It will ward off diseases peculiar to domestic animals, and is a positive cure for liver trouble, coughs, distemper, epizootic, indigestion, influenza, hide bound, blood out of order, and, they might have added, ring bone, spavin and pink eye—as they have covered the ground pretty thoroughly. These powders are guaranteed to increase the quantity of milk 10 per cent.

Another firm making a powder composed of wheat feed, linseed meal, epsom salts, lime, charcoal, soda, venetian red, and flungreet, guarantees it to cure chickenpox, cholera, roup, gapes, limber neck, and all other diseases known to fowls. Truly a wonderful medicine or powder at 25 cents per pound or \$500 per ton. Further on these same people say they devote their entire time and attention to veterinary study and work. Small wonder they do with such a graft.

The Massachusetts Experimental Bulletin, No. 71, has the following to say in regard to condition powders:

"Sir Jno. Lawes instituted experiments with a conditional food, using six pigs and twenty sheep to determine its effects on growth and fattening. He concludes the description of his experiments as follows: 'It is clear that nothing is gained by adding barley meal and bran, one-fifth of its weight of a food, costing about five times as much money.' The results previously published of experiments with pigs taken together with those now recorded in regard to sheep, seem sufficiently conclusive against the assumption that the use of the so-called condiments increases the assimilation of the food by fattening animals in a state of health. They are equally conclusive on the subject of profit or loss to the feeder from the use of such substitutes. In conclusion I feel bound to say that I should require much clearer evidence than any that has heretofore been adduced, to satisfy me that the balance sheet of my farm would present a more satisfactory result at the end of the year, were I to give each horse, ox, sheep, and pig a daily allowance of these costly foods."

"Prof. Henry, in his book on Feeds and Feeding, says: 'As to these nostrums it may be said that vigorous, healthy animals do not make better use of their feed because of their use. If animals are out of condition they should receive specific treatment according to their ailment. A good manager of live stock will have no use for these high priced condimental powders; a poor manager will never have a fine stock by using them.'"

If you are using a condition powder and notice an improved condition in the flock, or an increased egg yield, do not be lead into thinking it is the powders that is doing it all. Better place some credit on the way you are handling the birds.

I knew a man who had about 300 laying hens and who was getting about a 40 per cent egg yield. He started to use a widely advertised powder and in a very short time his hens laid exactly thirteen eggs a day. Think of that! Look at the loss this man sustained by feeding this stuff to his birds, and that is not the worst of it—it took him all that spring, summer and until late the next fall to bring his birds round to where they would give him a 40 per cent egg yield again.

Does it pay to feed these condition powders? Oh, yes; from the manufacturer's standpoint. In conclusion the Virginia bulletin says:

"When it is taken into consideration that these drugs are used in very small quantities, it will be understood that the powders cost very little more per ton than the wholesale price of the base materials, to which can be added a nominal outlay for putting up in packages—all together probably not exceeding \$40 per ton—while the price to the consumer is from \$140 to \$1,600 per ton.

"Whenever the condition of an animal is such as to require tonics or medicines of any kind, it is far better to employ a veterinarian to prescribe a treatment, peculiar to its ailment, or when a veterinarian cannot be had, the family physician can often advise a treatment which will be infinitely more reliable than an indiscriminated mixture which may have absolutely no value as a medicine."

You might as well try to cure consumption by rubbing the back of your neck with salve. It's cheaper and about as effective.

THE R. I. RED AND ITS QUALITIES

Written for The Industrious Hen.

THINKING that I would like to raise a few chickens on a city lot two years ago, I began raising pure bred chicks and have found out that it pays to keep pure bred stock. My pen first had a mixture of Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns, from which I derived very little benefit. Looking over the poultry journals, and other periodicals, at last I run upon some Rhode Island Reds on the market. I secured a trio. It was not long until I sent for some eggs from the best birds I could find. Last March out of a setting of 15 eggs I secured one of the prettiest pens of Reds in this section of the country. For years the American poultry raiser has been trying to secure a general utility fowl. In the Reds I think they have secured what they have been trying for. The Reds are no longer a "comer," but an "iser." The Reds have come to stay. In seven weeks you can easily place the young Reds on the market as broilers. While the frame of the Reds is not as large as the Plymouth Rocks, they have the meat and that is what a person wants when buying a chicken for the table. It is meat and not bones. My pullets that were hatched in March and showed in the December show weighed from five and one-half to six and a half pounds. The chicks are hardy and develop quick. A Red is not a lazy bird. They begin to scratch when first upon the ground. The meat of the Reds cannot be excelled by any bird for a table fowl. They are easy kept and do not take as much to keep them as other birds their size. Now as to the laying qualities of the Single Comb Rhode Island Red. Beginning January 1, in my first pen, I mated with W. J. Oliver, my prize cockerel, six pullets and three hens, making a total of nine. During the thirty-one days in January from this pen of nine I secured 217 eggs; during February, 203 eggs. This shows that the Reds lay as well as they grow to some size. But to secure eggs you must feed your birds as you would feed your cow for milk, for without feed you can't get the eggs. Having no incubator, a friend of mine during the month of February hatched sixteen Rhode Island Reds for me. I have not lost one of the birds and the only brooder they have is a cracker box with some strips of flannel for them to hover under. My advice to those who want a general utility fowl, one that will lay in the winter, is to secure a pen of Reds. But be sure you get Reds. Don't buy cheap stock. Good birds cost money and the breeder cannot afford to sell them cheap.

ROBERT PORTER WILLIAMS.

SOME POULTRY EVILS

George A. Palmer, a prominent English breeder, very truly says:

"The most serious evils of present farm mismanagement are crowding the birds on an acre or two of poultry tainted land just around the homestead that has probably been overstocked with fowls for hundreds of years; inbreeding, which, however useful occasionally in show stock, can only result with utility stock in decreased productiveness, attended by liver disease and tuberculosis; the neglect of pure bred sires, which are just as impressive in the poultry yard as in larger stock; insanitary houses; improper feeding, consisting too often of any odd sack of grain that happens to be about the place or, worse still, solely of purchased corn; the greatest evil of all, setting eggs indiscriminately from the whole flock without the slightest attempt at selection unless it is for the largest eggs, which result in the greatest proportion of infertiles and usually bring out the weakest chickens."

FAKIRS IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY W. D. GAY, PRESIDENT NATIONAL HOUDAN CLUB

THE handsome copy for May reached me this mail. The article by Mr. King at once commanded my attention. I read this twice, then said: "Good for you, Mr. King." His experience is, I am sure, same as many, many others, but he don't seem to offer any solution to the evil. I would like to suggest a word: First, let buyers not be misled by fancy pictures. There never was, and never will be, a fowl as perfect as drawings make them. And it's only the big fellows that have money to pay for these fancy cuts. Many people not up in the art of illustrating are misled. Let them ask for photographs and be sure they get them. They can then judge more correctly. Compare the two pictures on pages 508 and 509, May issue. One is honest; the other is not a photograph. Yet see how much more perfect it is than the turkey picture. Yet the turkey picture, to me, is far more beautiful because it is an actual photograph—just as the birds look. We are not all photographers, yet we might be. A camera capable of making a good photograph of fowls can be bought for \$5, and any greenhorn can make a picture—a good one—then when we want to sell our birds we could send an actual photograph and not mislead any one. Another thing, this C. O. D. business I don't think would do at all. Charges are too high and there are too many curious people for a busy man to run these risks on. Now I would suggest to Mr. King that the next time he gives an order to give it something like this, after learning the prices, etc.: "Dear Sir—I herewith enclose \$5 for a 93-point bird, weight 9½ pounds when received here; color to be as you say in your letter of This order is given with the distinct understanding that if I do not find the bird all that I expect, I can have money returned in full by delivering said bird to your express office.

And if you cannot fill the order within days, you will return money at once." An order like this would certainly bring a good bird or none, and money back. Because a man has your money is no reason why you should permit him to gull you. There is recourse by law, and if you have paid for something that you did not get, you have the right to insist on "trade back" or send the stuff according to agreement. It is a little different proposition on the egg deal. No man has control over his eggs after they leave his hands. I have had reports from buyers from eggs shipped same day and reported 13 chicks from 13 eggs. Another said two chicks from 39 eggs. All eggs laid by same fowls in two days. Now what would you do in a case of this kind, especially if you had all the egg orders you could fill for two months ahead?

Mr. King's letter leaves the impression that there are no honest men in the poultry business. This is a mistake; there are many; there are fakirs in all lines of business. I know of a man that had an experience similar to those Mr. King writes of. He had correspondence with a big Eastern man, and ordered fowls. He got soaked beautifully. Then he ordered some from a little man much nearer home. When he received them he was so delighted that he commenced to investigate, and found out some things, among others, that this quiet little man was in reality the big man, and he had always sold the big man his New York winners. It is not necessary to state that he hunted up a quiet place where he could indulge in language suitable for the occasion. He has his eyes opened wide now. Mr. King is right—there are many fakirs in the poultry business, but there are also many honest ones, and I believe that an honest deal is worth more than a fake advertisement.

AN ALL SOUTHERN SHOW

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY GEORGE A EYRICH

ALONG this line I wish to state that after reading several articles touching upon the subject that I am heartily in favor of the consummation of such a scheme. The poultry shows of the North and East are regulated by the awards of the Madison Square Garden show, the banner show of the United States and Canada.

What is the reason that the South and Southwest cannot select a large city easily accessible to the breeders in all sections of the South and Southwest and make for ourselves a show the equal of Madison Square. I for one am ready now to make the poultry editors of the South mouthpieces for the breeders of their particular section and begin work toward this end. We have some 2,500 reputable breeders of poultry in the South and it would seem that we could get at least 1,000 out of that number who would be willing to do what I am now suggesting. Let each breeder who reads this suggest some reputable breeder of the South or Southwest who would be suitable for treasurer of this association, and after we have selected such an officer I for one am willing to put up a contribution of \$2. If 1,000 out of our 2,500 will do likewise we can easily raise a purse of \$2,000 as a working capital. Hot air don't make poultry shows. It takes money to defray the expenses; it takes a lot of grit in the breeders, and last, but not least, it takes good fellowship among the breeders, without jealousy and malice. Just put your name down and agree to respond with the \$2 when the time comes to dig up.

If the Southern Poultry Association is in good standing, let us hear from them on the subject. The South needs her own central "All Southern Poultry Show." We have the cities that could easily support it. There are in my mind now Memphis, my own home town, New Orleans, Nashville, Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta. The question of which we shall choose should be decided after we have carefully considered the

merits of each of them. We must become so interested in the welfare of this association that wherever it goes we can give it our hearty support. We need a large show where we can get thousands of people to see the exhibit. So far as that is concerned I believe New Orleans has advantages over any other place, but I again repeat a selection cannot be made until we have carefully considered the advantages of each city that may ask for it. The reason we need a bigger show than we have been having is that those we have to see it may more easily become interested in and initiated into poultry raising. Consequently when we have this large show we must have it where we can get the largest crowds.

I would like that the reader of this article take the matter under serious consideration, and then write the editor of at least one of our Southern poultry papers, giving his ideas about this show and stating whether he will give the show his moral and financial support. We want to get this ball to rolling, and after we do so we do not want any crooks or curves, but we want to keep it going straight ahead. I personally am going to take the matter of this show up with all the commercial organizations in this city and work up the papers on the matter until they will take hold of it in earnest, in order that the interest of New Orleans may be pushed until we can make this a monster Southern show, the equal of any in the country, in the event that we should be able to secure the selection for this purpose.

Now, fellow breeders, put your shoulder to the wheel. I trust to hear from breeders all over the South in the next issues of our Southern poultry papers on this subject. Remember we ask that you use your own poultry paper for this purpose. All of the papers are in on this, for they realize that it is for the benefit of Southern poultry culture. Give them your views on all the questions—where is the best place to hold the show, what each member of the association should pay, etc. Remember in recommending a place that we must have a place that is centrally located with reference to East and West.

I trust that we shall receive the best wishes of all the breeders and that they will not desert us when the time comes to put up the money, for the success of the show demands that we shall receive both.

EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS' CONVENTION

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PROF. JAMES N. PRICE

The East Tennessee Farmers' Institute and Convention, held at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, May 22 to 24, inclusive, was by far the most successful meeting of this convention ever held.

The farmers of East Tennessee have met in convention annually for the last twenty-three years. In this time the convention has grown from a small local meeting to a great state convention. The attendance at the recent meeting was somewhat over 1,500; 1,000 farmers paid their membership dues, and the convention closed with \$1,600 in the treasury.

The keynote of the convention was "scientific" farming. Almost every speaker emphasized the importance of giving the farmer boy the advantage of a course in an agricultural college, and some of the most prominent speakers devoted their entire time to the encouragement of agricultural education and the establishment of agricultural high schools in each county, or at least in each congressional district.

The convention as a body endorsed the agricultural college and passed a resolution favoring the teaching of agriculture in rural high schools.

The sentiment of this convention shows that it is a matter of only a few years when the state of Tennessee will have one of the best agricultural systems in the south.

The convention was called to order Wednesday morning by President H. B. Clay. Dr. Brown Ayres, president of the University of Tennessee, followed with the address of welcome. Dr. Ayres predicted that the meeting would be the most largely attended and most successful yet held. He voiced his appreciation of the part the farmers had in securing the recent appropriation from the legislature for the university, and asked that the farmers of the state co-operate with the agricultural college in the study and improvement of agricultural conditions in Tennessee.

Col. John M. Thompson, recently appointed commissioner of agriculture, responded briefly to the address of welcome. He stated his determination to aid the farmers in every possible way, and requested the co-operation of the farmers. He also spoke in favor of agricultural education.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President H. B. Clay then delivered his address. Mr. Clay opened his address by speaking of the great benefits derived from the work of the experiment station, referring to this work as the "little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump." He expressed a desire that, by means of an education, the farmer would take the place in the country that is rightfully his because of the great importance of his work.

Mr. Clay spoke against present methods of farming, which he termed warfare against the soil, and he plead for modern scientific methods, that would build up the soil instead of robbing it of its present fertility.

PROF. SPILLMAN SPEAKS.

The remainder of the Wednesday morning session was taken up by Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture. He spoke of Johnson grass and how to kill it. Among other things, he said: "You must never let Johnson grass go to seed if you wish to kill it. To prevent its seeding, it should be cut two or three times a year. Nothing has a tendency to kill Johnson grass like pasturing it; and sheep and goats are better for this than any other stock."

"Pasturing," he said, "brings the roots all within a few inches of the surface of the ground. If the ground is then plowed during a cold or dry spell, the roots will dry out."

In reply to a question concerning the value of Japanese clover, he said that it was of great value to the farmer, especially on the poor hillside land; and agreed with Captain Clay that the only objection to this clover is that it comes too late and leaves too early.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. H. B. Gurler, a well known dairyman, of DeKalb, Ill., was the first speaker of the afternoon session. In his talk on "The Dairy Cow" he urged the dairymen to keep better cows. He spoke of the great value of the Babcock test, as the only sure method of determining the profitableness of the individuals of the herd.

Mr. Gurler would not express himself as being in favor of any one breed, saying that the question of breed should be decided by each dairyman for himself; and that profitable dairying was not a question of breed, but of individuality.

"Feeding the Dairy Herd" was the subject of a very interesting paper by Mr. E. P. Dargon, of Sweetwater, Tenn. Mr.

Dargon emphasized the value of scientific feeding, and showed its value over careless, haphazard methods.

He called attention to the fact that Hoard's Dairyman Cow Census has brought out the fact that while some dairymen get a return of only 75 cents for each \$1.00 expended for feed, others are getting \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 for each \$1.00 spent for feed. This difference was not altogether the result of better feeding, but was brought about by the combined influence of better cows, better feeding and better methods generally. Feeding holds an important place in profitable dairying, he said, and this was shown by the fact that the Kansas experiment station picked up a common herd and by proper feeding, made them produce an average of nearly 200 pounds of butter per year, while the average cow, as cared for by the farmers of the state, produced less than 100 pounds of butter per year.

Mr. Dargon attended the short course at the University of Tennessee last winter and is a very successful dairyman.

Mr. S. E. Barnes, expert in dairying, representing the United States Department of Agriculture in Tennessee, followed Mr. Dargon with a talk on the importance of keeping individual milk and butter records. He gave some figures that he had obtained by testing herds in East Tennessee, showing how the application of the test points out the unprofitable cow.

The next speaker of the afternoon was Mr. B. H. Rawl, also of the value of individual records as an aid in weeding culture. Mr. Rawl spoke on barn construction. He emphasized the fact that barns should be constructed with a view to the sanitary production of milk. He mentioned ventilation as one of the most important things to be considered in barn construction.

Mr. Rawl digressed from his subject to speak at some length concerning the importance of keeping better cows. He spoke also of the value of individual records as an aid in weeding out the unprofitable cows and building up the standard of production.

Mr. Rawl is a very pleasing speaker, and his account of the difference of the production of "Old Spot" and her various relatives was not only highly entertaining, but equally instructive.

Mr. Rawl was followed by W. T. Roberts, of Riceville, Tenn., who closed the afternoon session with a paper on "Feeding Dairy Cattle." Mr. Roberts gave some valuable advice on feeding and also on barn construction and sanitation.

At the Wednesday night session, Prof. W. J. Spillman spoke on "Farm Management." He spoke of the relative profits to be derived from the different systems of farming, and gave the most successful methods to be applied under each system.

Prof. Spillman was followed by Prof. P. P. Claxton, of the University of Tennessee, who gave a short address on the importance of education and outlined a plan for establishing a complete public school system in the state with the state university at the head of the system.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The first address of the morning session was by D. W. Duncan, of Tasso, Tenn., who spoke on "The Dairy Short Course." Mr. Duncan attended the short course last winter. He recommended the course very highly and appealed to the farmers to let their sons take this course.

"Corn in Tennessee" was the subject of a very interesting and highly instructive address by Prof. P. G. Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural college. Prof. Holden is one of the best authorities in the country on corn and corn improvement. In his address he showed the value of improving the quality and the yield of corn by the careful selection of seed.

He also gave a practical plan for selecting and making a germination test of every ear of seed corn. I wish it were possible for me to give the entire address of Prof. Holden, but space will not permit.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up by Col. Robert Gates, representing the L. & N. railroad, and Mr. M. V. Richards, land and immigration agent of the Southern railway. The former spoke on "The Relation of the Railroads and the People," while the latter spoke on immigration as a solution to the farm labor problem.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The speaker of the afternoon on Thursday was Prof. Alvina Agee, of Wooster, Ohio, who spoke on "Soil Fertility." Prof.

Agee explained the best methods of plowing and management of the soil to improve its mechanical condition and to conserve the moisture.

Following Mr. Agee's address several resolutions were adopted, the most important being one, urging more thorough instruction in agriculture in the schools of the state.

At 4:30 o'clock the convention adjourned to the Experiment Station farm, where the delegates studied the field experiments, witnessed a road building demonstration with the King drag, and were allowed to see the milking machine in operation.

At the Thursday night meeting the time was occupied by Hon. W. H. Hayes, assistant secretary of agriculture. Mr. Hayes spoke of agricultural interests in general, but more particularly of the maintenance of district and county agricultural schools. He is a strong advocate of agricultural education, and believes that agriculture should be taught in the lower schools as well as in the agricultural colleges.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Mr. W. S. Porter of Petersburg, Tenn., opened the session Friday morning with a talk on "Breeding, Feeding and Marketing Live Stock." He emphasized the importance of high grade live stock. In the profitable feeding of live stock for market, Mr. Porter thinks that good grass is next in importance to good breeding. Mr. Porter is one of the most successful feeders of Tennessee and is well qualified to discuss the subject of feeding from the feeder's standpoint.

"Building Roads Without Money" was the subject of an address by D. Ward King, of Maitland, Missouri. Mr. King has made a world-wide reputation by his demonstrations of the value of the "split-log drag" in building and maintaining good dirt roads. "The three essentials of a good road," said Mr. King, "is that it must be oval, hard, and smooth." The drag, if properly used, will give such a surface to a dirt road, and with very little expense.

Just before the close of the morning session, a resolution was passed by the convention expressing its appreciation of the interest taken in the convention by W. W. Ogilvie, commissioner of agriculture, and complimenting him on his successful work as commissioner. At the same time Mr. Ogilvie

was presented with a handsome loving cup as a mark of appreciation of his good work.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The first speaker of the Friday afternoon session was Mr. H. Y. W. Clark, who spoke on "Breeding and Feeding of Mules." Mr. Clark said that the mule breeders of Tennessee must use heavier mares to produce the heavy draft mule that brings the highest prices. Mr. Clark is a very successful breeder and feeder of mules and his talk was practical and instructive.

The chief speaker of the afternoon was Hon. Malcom R. Patterson, governor of Tennessee. Gov. Patterson was warmly received, and responded in a pleasing address. In his address he spoke very strongly in favor of agricultural education and the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the state.

The closing address of the convention was delivered by Miss A. M. Gilchrist, dean of the University Women's department, on "Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home." Miss Gilchrist took occasion to call the attention of the men of the convention to the fact that the house work would be much more pleasant and less a drudgery, if they were as quick to purchase modern kitchen machinery as they are to provide modern farm machinery. She illustrated her talk by means of various labor-saving devices that she had on exhibition.

NEW OFFICERS.

Officers for the ensuing year were then reported by the nominating committee, and elected as follows:

President—W. T. Roberts, of McMinn county.

Vice-president—Prof. J. W. Ayres, of Harriman.

Secretary and treasurer—Prof. H. A. Morgan, of Knoxville, re-elected.

Assistant secretary—Prof. S. E. Barnes, of Knoxville.

Judge O. P. Temple, of Knoxville, is honorary vice-president for life.

W. W. Ogilvie, of Nashville, is vice-president for life.

Taken all in all the recent convention was most successful. The speakers were of the best in the land, and their addresses were eminently practical.

NATURE STUDY AND AGRICULTURE ARE LEADERS IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH

Everywhere there is a demand for nature study and agriculture in the public schools. In most of the Southern states the public school laws require that these subjects be taught. The demand is in keeping with the soundest and most progressive educational thought. All admit their practical and educational value. Yet little has been accomplished, because teachers have had little or no opportunity of preparing themselves for the work.

To remedy this, the University of Tennessee and the Summer School of the South, which holds its sixth session at the University from June 25 to August 2, have combined to offer to Southern teachers more extensive courses in these subjects than have heretofore been offered teachers anywhere in the country. Seven members of the faculty of the Agricultural Department of the University of Tennessee and a half dozen experts from other universities and from the Department of Agriculture of the United States will offer a dozen or more practical courses in elementary nature study, the study of plants, animals, birds and insects, from the standpoint of teachers in the elementary and secondary schools, and practical lessons in horticulture and agriculture. These last will include the scientific study of soils, crops, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry raising and bee keeping. All these courses will be illustrated with stereopticon views, by excursions to the Tennessee Experiment Station and University farm, and in school gardens prepared especially for this purpose. All the teaching will be simple, but scientific, the purpose being to give knowledge both of the subjects and of the best method of teaching them in the public schools.

Among the shorter courses offered by experts from other sections will be courses in the selection, care and germination of seeds, the preparation and cultivation of the soil, the relation of agriculture to the life of the community and welfare of the nation, adaptation to climate and changing conditions of weather, etc.

The large number of courses offered will make it possible for teachers who are especially interested in these subjects

to give all their time to them through the six weeks of the session. For those who wish to prepare themselves for more advanced work and for teaching in agricultural high schools, courses of home reading and study will be outlined at the end of the session. These will be so planned as to lead up to more advanced courses next year.

Every instructor and lecturer in this department is an expert in his particular line. All have had experience as teachers and will be able to make valuable suggestions as to the method of teaching in all grades. The work will be intense and even those who have had no previous instruction in these subjects will be able to accomplish a great deal within the six weeks.

In order that the largest possible number of teachers in Tennessee may be benefited by this instruction, the University of Tennessee has arranged to give free scholarships to two teachers in each county of the state, on the condition that they will devote not less than three hours a day to the work and will agree to give instruction in these subjects to the teachers of their counties in their monthly teachers' meetings and their annual institutes. In this way the great majority of the schools of the state can be reached. The membership students in the several counties are to be appointed by the county superintendent of public instruction.

The University of Tennessee, being a state institution, cannot extend this offer of free scholarships to other states, but this should not prevent large numbers of teachers in these states from taking advantage of the courses offered. The only charge made by the school is the registration fee of \$10, and other expenses are very reasonable. If a few hundred teachers from all the Southern states can attend these courses this summer, and a good number of them will arrange to continue their work under the direction of the instructors in the department, it will not be long until instruction in these subjects in the public schools will be as efficient as in the subjects of longer standing. One of the results will be such an impulse to popular education as always comes when there is a new important adjustment of the work of the schools to the life of the people.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY F. S. BULLINGTON



ARTIST Sewell, in an article a short time ago, speaks of White Orpingtons in a splendid manner, stating "American fanciers with an eye to the practical, are fast coming to realize the importance of the best types of English Orpingtons at our leading shows. The splendid large bodies and full deep breasts exhibited can not fail to be recognized by those who value fowls truly economical. If American fanciers who have taken up the breeding of these fowls continue to

improve, the valuable characteristics as they appear in the best bodied specimens, they will take their place among the best on farms where fowls are kept for profit."

Following this is an editorial from "Commercial Poultry," saying: "Perhaps never in the history of fowlism have birds so universally gained prominence in so short a time as Orpingtons. They surpass the Leghorn in laying, the Plymouth Rocks in size, and supply the public demands for these requisite essentials," following with other complimentary remarks as to their hatching and hardiness.

The *American Poultry Journal* predicts that the White Orpingtons will give the White Rocks and Wyandottes a hard chase. The Single Comb White Orpingtons were the second variety of Orpingtons produced (Black being the first.) Many experiments were made by the originator to find the best methods of producing white fowls that would be up to date. White Leghorn males were crossed with Black Hamburg hens, the pullets from this cross coming very white, and with four toes on each foot. These pullets were then mated to Single Comb White Dorking cocks, some of the offspring coming blue, some barred.

It was several years of constant mating and careful selection before solid white fowls could be produced. With this careful breeding and painstaking selection by Mr. William Cook, the White Orpingtons were made into a breed, which produced quick growing, vigorous birds. It was in the year 1889 that they were offered to the public as perfected. As a utility fowl the White Orpington stands pre-eminently the peer of thoroughbred poultry, their superb shape being such as desired in our markets. The White Orpington dresses well, possessing a plump body and round, full breast. They have given positive testimony that the best market fowl need not possess yellow legs and skin. The White Orpington has the leg and flesh color of the great American bird, the turkey. This has proven their best ally, especially in the northern markets. As layers they are rated as one of the best-known laying breeds of poultry that are bred today. This is proven

in laying contests, especially laying through the cold, changeable winter weather when eggs command the best prices. Mr. Cook called them truly egg machines, and I can say without fear of contradiction that the White Orpingtons are the best layers of any of the Orpington varieties, which statement will be verified by any breeder who has the different varieties, and this has been on many occasions stated in the press. Specimens have been known to produce as many as 256 eggs in one year's time. I have had pullets lay before six months of age, and in many instances had hens lay regularly during their moult. As mothers and setters, the White Orpingtons are good. They will set anywhere you place them, being very docile. As mothers they look after their young carefully and do not hesitate to fight for them. The White Orpingtons have a characteristic all their own and distinct from that possessed by the Rocks and Wyandottes, and appeal strongly to the taste and fancy of a large number of breeders and fanciers. They are sure to become more popular and occupy a prominent place in the fanciers' yards, on the farms and in the show rooms. They are as the name describes, pure white in color, with pinkish white legs and beaks, red combs, face and ear lobes, with a bright bay eye. The general shape is well rounded bodies with a plump full breast, broad, medium length backs, medium size straight comb of five serrations; body built blocky and well set upon short, medium length legs, strong in bone, and with four toes on each foot. They

stand confinement well, seldom trying to fly over a three-foot fence. They are strong, healthy and active. Chicks grow rapidly, mature early, are easily raised, and for hardiness, no word could do them more justice than repeating an abstract from an editorial in *Commercial Poultry*, which states they are the strongest, hardiest fowl in existence. White Orpingtons are not susceptible to colds as many of our other breeds of poultry are. The standard weights as accepted are: Cocks, 10 pounds; cockerels, 8½ pounds; hens, 8



pounds; pullets, 7 pounds.

In February, 1906, the American White Orpington Club was organized by the writer, and now has its officers, men and women, who are known as the best of Orpington breeders. The club will do all in its power to push the fowl along, and desires to have every breeder of White Orpingtons in America as a member. The club each season offers handsome badges and cups at shows for competition to club members only. Application blanks can be secured by addressing the secretary-treasurer, Box 328, Richmond, Va., or from any of its members.

FEEDING FOR SIZE

Some may be interested in knowing how we feed for size, says an old breeder. We induce exercise, but feed plentifully and make the diet as varied as possible. Milk, meat, grain and green food form the main basis of our feeding. Skimmed milk at 6 cents per gallon is a cheap food, and we also use quantities of thick sour milk. Practically no corn is fed our young stock until six months old. Bran and middlings are a daily portion of the diet and are kept before the chicks at all times in a dry state, but sometimes we moisten this mixture for a change. Have found whole oats soaked in skim milk a great growth producer, but they should not be fed until chicks reach the age of six weeks. Charcoal, grit and cool water are not forgotten.



Pen of Blue Ribbon White Orpingtons, bred by F. S. Bullington, showing Cockerel Eclipse and Wonderful as a Pullet.



DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE
Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer
Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

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REESE V. HICKS	Editor.

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
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Vol. 4 JUNE, 1907 No. 1

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited.

The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

Your Address

On the wrapper or cover indicates when your subscription expires. In order not to miss a number it should be renewed one month in advance. If, after your name appears the date "Apr. 7," it means that your subscription is paid to April, 1907, and unless renewed will be discontinued after that date.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three months; 2 cents a word each month for four or more months. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50 cents additional. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

From all parts of the country reports say that this has been a poor year to get good hatches. The breeder who has had a high rate of fertility has been indeed fortunate. It is difficult to account for the general complaint, but a very good theory is that the mild winter and extra early warm weather caused heavy egg production and thus decreased the fertility. It will not do to say that poor care and poor feed were the cause of low fertility, as some of the most careful handlers and feeders in the country report poor results.

* * * *

The recent election in the American Poultry Association resulted in the following officers being elected: President, C. M.

A. P. A. Election. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass.; First Vice-President, H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.; Second Vice-President, Miller Purvis, Peotone, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo.; Executive Board Members for three years, Wm. McNeil, London, Ont., Can.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.; Executive Board Members for two years, Geo. G. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; David A. Nichols, Shelton, Conn.; S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio; Executive Board Members for one year, T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C.; Reese V. Hicks, Knoxville, Tenn.; Geo. A. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich. The detail of the vote has not come to our hands yet. Niagara Falls was chosen for the place of meeting annually during the next three years. The time of meeting for the current year is the second week in August.

The All-South show is coming. Interest is awakening all down the line, and the demand for it is becoming general among our breeders. A good presentation of the subject is given in another column of this issue. Read it and then write us your views. As stated last month, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN does not stand fixed in opinion that any one city is the best place, but the place should be left to a majority who are willing to show at the All-South show. By organizing a branch of the A. P. A. in the South, the question can be easily settled through a mail ballot in that branch.

* * * *

Some months ago we had occasion to state that we would not publish the winnings of any except our advertisers, for the reasons that it crowded out other valuable space and was not fair to the advertisers themselves. And now comes *Poultry Topics*, and we endorse what it says:

Advertisers' Winnings.

How do we stand on the proposition of giving all winnings? Our advertisers buy our space and pay for it in cash. To give his winnings and also those of his competitor who does not advertise is sharing the value of our paper between them. It is unfair to the man who advertises. One pays and one don't pay for the publicity received. It takes business away from the man who pays us to create it for him. In addition to this argument we can say that many times we are forced to leave out mentions of meritorious exhibits because of lack of space.

* * * *

In this issue we present an article on the All-Southern show question. This is an important question up for discussion, and one that is meeting with much favorable comment. We regret to see that one of our Southern contemporaries does not favor such a movement, and resorts to some rather narrow views on the matter, but in the main, the proposition is well received. Heretofore we have stated that the easiest and most practical way to secure this big show is to organize a branch of the A. P. A., or more than one branch, and then hold these central shows under the auspices of the local A. P. A. branch. This local A. P. A. branch gives a controlling body not located at one point, and thus prevents the show from being merely a local show in nature. With the influence of the A. P. A. behind the show, and our Southern poultrymen coming to its support, the show could be made a rousing big one. The location, a matter of some discussion heretofore, could be settled by mail ballot in the A. P. A. branch.

An All-Southern Show.

* * * *

The May number of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is before us and shows further improvement of that excellent publication. Besides exhaustive treatment of poultry raising, there are conducted departments on bees, veterinary, dairy, live stock, farming and legal advice. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is one of the conspicuous publications in its line in the country.—*Knoxville Sentinel*.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is fast being recognized all over the country as the leading poultry journal of the South. Its 50,000 readers and hundreds of advertisers can testify as to its efficiency on the subjects it treats of and its value as an advertising medium. It has been our aim to make of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN not only the best poultry publication, but the one journal that all farmers may unite on—for it teaches through its different departments leading truths that are of vital interest to every person living on a farm. Through clubbing arrangements made with the leading farmers' journals we have made it possible to get a variety of the best papers published at a greatly reduced price, and we are proud that such a large number of our readers are taking advantage of this opportunity to subscribe for good journals.

With this issue THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN starts upon the fourth year of her successful career. From the first issue she has met with a remarkably cordial reception, and the poultry industry was not near so thriving three years ago as now. The work of this journal has been pre-eminently along a line that was needed, not only in the South, but all over the entire country. Her policy has been to give the best methods, how to raise poultry, and the best breeds, the kind of poultry, in plain and simple language, with as little theory and as much practice as possible. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN was the first poultry journal that is living today to stress the great importance of the utility side of the poultry industry and at the same time advocate and support the use at all times, for all purposes, pure bred or fancy bred poultry. At the same time THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has carefully and openly favored the side of the fancier, for it is by and through the men who breed for fancy largely that the present high standard of pure bred poultry has been attained and is maintained today. There is really no clash between the fancier and the utility man. This straightforward policy has caused the worth of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN to be appreciated from one end of the country to the other. Her growth has been phenomenal, and we hope that it is not egotism that causes a feeling that this wonderful growth has been well deserved. By growth, we mean increase along all lines of progress. Her subscription list has grown until today she boasts the largest paid subscription of any poultry paper anywhere in the South. Her reading matter has increased in proportion to the readers and you will find a complete assortment of everything of interest to modern poultry raisers in her columns. She justly deserves her largest list of readers in the South, for she gives the most for the money. Again, her advertisers have grown in numbers and have increased the space they use until THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is the most largely and by far the most widely patronized paper published for poultrymen in the South. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is due sincere thanks to many loyal friends all over the country who have stood by her all the time. Their support has been more than appreciated. These first friends and many new ones together have enabled us to make the paper what it is today, undeniably the foremost poultry journal in the entire South. We ask your help and assistance to make this paper go forward with even a swifter pace during the next few months than any in her previous history. We want and must have your help. We want you to feel it is your paper, and to feel at liberty to suggest any changes of policy to improve the paper. Our plans are maturing for some very important steps for improvement and we want your help. Put your shoulder to the wheel, and then watch THE HEN distance any journal published in the next twelve months. It can be done. Then won't you be proud you helped "our paper" to attain the top place?

* * * *

The editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is in receipt of a letter from Pres. Grant M. Curtis, of the American Poultry Association, from which we clip the following: "My Dear Mr. Hicks:—Have just received with much interest your editorial in May HEN entitled 'Organize an A. P. A. Branch,' and wish to congratulate you, not alone on this article, the spirit of which I heartily approve, but also on your election as a member of the Executive Board of the American Poultry Association by a very handsome vote. If you will permit the suggestion, would recommend that you select one or more other states that you believe would join with Tennessee in organizing a branch association; that you write to members of the American Poultry Association residing in such states, urgently requesting their co-operation; that you forward a sample form of application blank to these members, asking their signatures, and that you then enlist their services in obtaining new members to the proposed branch association,

Our Fourth Birthday.

under the terms of the new A. P. A., whereby fifty per cent. of the life membership fees of these branch members (who will also be life members of the general association) will return to your branch for its use and benefit. The foregoing plan appears to me to be the most natural one to adopt in organizing a branch association. As soon as you have sufficient members interested, you can nominate temporary officers and will then be in position to present the application of the new branch at the August meeting of the A. P. A., etc. Please do your level best. The present members of the A. P. A. residing in Tennessee, including yourself, D. M. Owen, Athens, and L. E. Sinsbough, Adams—not a very strong showing for as populous and progressive a poultry state as Tennessee! Certainly here is a fruitful field ready to your hand. May you make a record that will please you and gratify every friend and well-wisher. A natural block of territory for the proposed branch association, with Tennessee as the keystone, so to speak, would be Kentucky on the north of you and Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia to the south, making five states. While you are about it, I think you might well include Florida. This would leave Texas and Louisiana to join together in a strong branch. Good old Missouri can include Arkansas and Indian Territory. A new branch is being formed to include Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. The branch Mr. Nourse is organizing will include Minnesota and the two Dakotas. The Mid-West Branch, organized at Chicago last January, embraces Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana—very rich territory that should have a membership of several hundred within a year. Please understand that I am not specially urging upon you the adoption of the territory herein mentioned; I have merely suggested the six states for your careful consideration and other earnest members of the A. P. A., who reside in the states named."

The suggestion by President Curtis of the territory is very good except we think that North Carolina and Virginia should take the place of Florida and Mississippi. South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas would make a good branch of themselves. The territory is a matter for the proposed members themselves to adjust. Let us have the views of the present members of the A. P. A. from the various Southern states, and also the views of every poultryman who will join the A. P. A. Every poultryman in the South should be a member of the A. P. A. The editor of this paper does not desire, and will not accept, any office in this proposed branch, but it becomes his duty as a member of the Executive Committee to help organize this branch. He calls on the members of the A. P. A. in this territory to join him in the work, and asks the assistance of all good poultrymen. Form for application for membership in the branch will be forwarded to any one interested. Write today for a blank. As soon as possible nominations will be made and a vote taken by mail for temporary officers, so that the South may have a representation duly accredited from the new branch or branches at the August meeting at Niagara Falls, of the A. P. A. Let us hear from you at once.

* * * *

THE EGG EATING HABIT

The egg eating habit is a very common and costly one and usually proves troublesome. It can generally be traced to the accidental breaking of an egg in the nest or elsewhere. After one bird has acquired the habit it is rapidly taught to other members of the flock, causing complete demoralization. The habit can best be prevented by having darkened nests and a sufficiency of nesting material so that the eggs are not liable to be broken; also by the use of china eggs in every nest. Give the bird at all times sufficient shell producing material, such as crushed oyster or clam shells and mica crystal grit. In case the habit is contracted scatter a number of china eggs in the nests and on the floor. Blow out the contents of several eggs through a small hole in one end and fill with some disagreeable substance, such as a paste composed of mustard, red pepper and powdered assafoetida, equal parts. If the first birds to contract the habit are not too valuable it is best to kill them if they are discovered in time.—Dr. O. H. Olson.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Feeding Young Turkeys

Feed the poults a nourishing food and plenty of green food, just what they will eat up clean in a short time. I put a fresh laid egg in cold water and bring it to a head, boiling it one-half or one hour, which makes it crumbly. I chop it very fine, shell and all, mixing a little chick grit in just in the morning. This is their feed for the first two days. The third morning I gather fresh dandelion leaves and chop fine with egg and add sour milk curd. This is their breakfast, never forgetting in the morning a little chick grit. At noon I feed a little curd; at night I chop onions or rather onion tops, if I have them, and egg and curd. This constitutes their feed for three or four weeks. After that I mix chick food and oatmeal, but always give this first food mixed with it, adding the other foods as a change. It is surprising how fast turkeys will grow on this food. If you do not overfeed, you will never have any trouble with indigestion, and at six weeks old they will be plump and fat and grow right along.

So many people write and ask how many eggs do I cook. Bless their hearts. I never boil but one, and only feed half of that to quite a large flock. A little turkey for the first three days of its life will not eat more than a small bird, and what they will eat could be taken on the point of a pen-knife.—Mrs. J. E. Gray, in *Poultry Success*.

Turkeys

Turkeys should have free range. I for one do not think they can be raised successfully without it. They are of a semi-wild nature and in their wild state wandered over fields and searched for all their food. One great trouble with those who raise young turkeys is they overfeed and pamper them to death. Over 90 per cent of the poults that die annually are from being overfed. I know this from experience, so look well to this; don't overfeed. Treat them as turkeys and think how in their wild state they scrambled and hunted for every seed and other food they found.

I am often asked how I build nests for turkeys. I take an empty salt barrel and place it on its side (put a rock on each side to keep the barrel from rolling), then put in clean straw for a nest and then cover the barrel entirely with hay or straw, leaving just enough of an opening for the turkey to go in. I generally place the barrels by a hay stack. The turkey hens take well to nests built in this manner and I find from experience there is none better.

Turkeys are one of the most profitable kinds of poultry to raise as they are always in demand and command a good price. There is no kind of live stock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as poultry, and no kind of poultry is more profitable than

turkeys when properly handled. The fact that turkeys will from the time they are six weeks old until winter sets in gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range, assures their existence through the period at little cost to the grower. In other words they are termed self-sustaining foragers where they have sufficient range.—*Turkey Raiser, in Husbandry*.

A Sensible Turkey Talk

The main thing is not to feed young turkeys more than three times a day and let the turkey hen take care of them. Keep them out of the wet.

Breeding turkeys can profitably be kept up to the fifth year.

In the selection of Bronze turkey breeders, the body should be long and deepest at the center, with a full breast, broad back, strong thighs and shanks of moderate length. In young birds the shanks are a dead black, but they grow lighter with age until they are a pink or flesh color.

The hen turkey is more in demand than the male for the market.

Mashed potatoes, mixed with cornmeal alternated with shelled corn, is good for fattening turkeys. Barley is also good.

When in the least indisposed the turkey will hold its head down between its shoulders and refuse foods.

During incubation a turkey can cover from fifteen to twenty eggs, while an ordinary hen cannot cover more than half that many.

A good plan in killing turkeys for market is to hang them up and cut the throat so as to bleed freely. They should be picked then, leaving head and wings on.

Some turkey raisers prefer marketing the toms in the month of December and keep the hens until later, so that they may increase in weight and command a better price. A plump young turkey, dressing from eight to fifteen pounds, finds a market at almost any season of the year.—*Petaluma Poultry Journal*.

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price.

THE WYANDOT REFINING CO.,

Dept. J,

Cleveland, O.



"SHAW" WHITE ROCKS

They hold the world's record pen score

WABASH POULTRY FARM

FRANK L. SHAW, Mgr. PALESTINE, ILL.

Reference—The Hewes-Pierce School for Poultry Judges, Indianapolis, T. Hewes, Pres. (When writing mention INDUSTRIOUS HEN.)

PORTER BROS.

R. 7, COLUMBIA, TENN.

WHITE P. ROCKS

EXCLUSIVELY

Pens all Headed by Prize-Winning Males

BRONZE TURKEYS

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Leading Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907, in the hottest competition.

Our catalogue and mating list tells all about our matings and winnings on Partridges and Turkeys. The choicest stock always for sale. Write your wants. We can please you.

BIRD BROS., Box F. MEYERSDALE, PA.

Faultless Houdans

The Fowl of Quality

Stock and Guaranteed Eggs for Sale.

E. F. McAvoy, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

B. P. ROCK CHICKENS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS

"Goliath," at 19 months old, weighed 48 lbs., scored 97½ points, won first prize at Nashville show, January, 1906; also two specials for largest fowl in show. I also won 4th hen and 4th pullet, score 95 points. At North Alabama show, December, 1905, I won 1st on yearling cock "Goliath," 2nd on yearling hen, special \$5.00 on pair, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, special \$5.00 on young pair. Goliath heads my flock of breeding females, 1906, six of which are daughters of "Jumbo Jim," the 47 pound, 18 months old tom that won 2nd prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. I also have 1st and 2nd prize winning pullets at Columbia, Tenn., in my flock. I carry B. P. R. chickens of best prize winning blood—Bradley Bros. and Sid Conger strain direct. Young and old stock for sale. Patronage solicited and everything guaranteed as represented. For further information address

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER

R. F. D. No. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The official premium list of the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show will be issued August 10, 1907. Ten thousand copies will be printed and mailed to poultry breeders over the entire United States.

Manufacturers of and dealers in incubators, brooders, poultry foods, supplies, etc., desiring space in poultry pavilion at the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show, October 22 to November 1, 1907, for the purpose of exhibiting their products, should correspond with John A. Murkin, Jr., Superintendent Poultry, Nashville, Tenn.

The following announcement has been sent out:

Mr. Jno. A. Murkin, Jr., has been appointed superintendent of the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show, to be held on the Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va., October 22 till November 1, 1907. It is proposed to make this the most important poultry event that has ever taken place in this country. The management of the Jamestown Exposition realizes the importance of the poultry industry to the people of the United States and propose to co-operate with Mr. Murkin in every way to make the show one of national importance.

Very truly,
T. S. SOUTHGATE,
Gov. Div. of Exhibits."

From a recent letter to the editor from Mr. Jno. A. Murkin, Nashville, Tenn., superintendent of the Poultry Section of the Jamestown Exposition, we quote as follows:

"For a booth in the Poultry Press row, we are getting \$4.00 a front foot for this space. It is twelve feet deep, and not less than ten front feet will be sold, to any one. To the Poultry Press, however, instead of accepting cash, we will take the amount out in advertising at the regular rate, the advertising to run in the June, July, September and October issues. I will join your branch of the A. P. A., and will help you along with it all I can, so don't fail to call on me there if there is anything I can do for you. Let me hear from you as soon as possible."

From another letter, speaking of judges, etc.:

"I have made all of my recommendations to the Jamestown authorities, and am now awaiting their approval before giving out anything. I have things in shape that I believe will suit all as near as they could possibly be suited."

The following advertisement is being sent out by the Poultry Department of the Jamestown Exposition in regard to the Jamestown Poultry Show:

The World's Greatest Poultry Exhibition, Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show, October 15 to 25, 1907, Norfolk, Va. Competition open to the world; entries positively close October 1. The world's foremost judges will officiate at this show. Poultry breeders will be there from all quarters of the globe. The finest specimens of poultry in the world will be on exhibition. A winning at Jamestown poultry show will be worth more to you than all the other big shows

combined. Come and bring your birds. File your application at once for premium lists and entry blanks. Address John A. Murkin, Jr., Superintendent Poultry, Jamestown Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.

The following circular letter is being sent out by the Jamestown Exposition authorities in regard to the Jamestown Poultry Show:

Mr. Secretary:

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I beg to inform you that the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show will be held in a special building erected for the purpose, on the Exposition Grounds, October 16 to 25, 1907. The latest equipment will be provided, and every precaution taken for the care and comfort of the birds. Liberal premiums will be offered, and it is proposed to make the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show one of national importance. Exhibitors, with their birds, will be there from all sections of the United States. America's foremost poultry judges will officiate, and nothing will be spared by the management to make this not only the greatest poultry show ever held in this country, but a notable gathering of poultry breeders, the like of which has never before been seen.

We want every poultry association and specialty club in America to co-operate with us in making this the "world's greatest poultry show," and we take this opportunity to invite your association, through you, to participate in this great poultry event. A winning at Jamestown means the best on the continent. No breeder can afford not to exhibit his birds at this great exposition.

Catalogue and premium list and entry blanks will be issued August 1. If your association or club desires to offer any specials, kindly advise as early as possible in order that same may be listed in catalogue.

We would be pleased to have your organization hold a meeting at Jamestown during the poultry show, if practical. Situated on Hampton Roads, near Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Fortress Monroe and Cape Henry, the Jamestown Exposition affords an opportunity for pleasure and sight-seeing equaled by few locations on the globe.

Yours very truly,

JNO. A. MURKIN, JR.,

Supt. Poultry, Jamestown Exposition,
Nashville, Tenn.

MANN'S WHITE ROCKS

Win the lion's share of the coveted prizes at seven of the largest shows last season. If you want to raise winners let me furnish you eggs.

G. E. MANN, . NASHVILLE, TENN.
Route 10, Porter Pike

NOT TOO LATE TO SET

:::TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS:::

They are from a fine line of layers and from as pretty a pair as I ever saw.

\$4 FOR 12. \$2 FOR 6

CHEROKEE FARM. MADISONVILLE, TENN.



Turns the Eggs Like Mother Hen

Cousins Standard Incubator
Equipped With Life-Saving,
Labor-Saving, Automatic
Egg Turning Tray

The perfected 1907 Cousins Standard Incubator is the climax of development in incubator manufacture. Our exclusive, patented features give the Cousins Incubator undeniable superiority—automatic and absolutely even distribution of heat, with one-half the usual amount of fuel; perfect ventilation and moisture system; no cold air draughts; chick drawer through which the chickens are removed without opening the egg chamber; greatest durability; handsome appearance and the Cousins Automatic Egg Turning Tray, the most important invention ever made in incubator manufacture. It saves work and time, saves the chicks, insures biggest hatchings. Write today for our illustrated book. It tells all about the Cousins Incubator—how it's made and why it's the best—and all about the egg turning tray. Address COUSINS INCUBATOR CO., 105 Woodard Bldg., WARREN, PA.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES
(Exclusively)
ELM HILL STRAIN.



Winners of best prizes everywhere shown against best competition.

EGGS FOR HATCHING AND STOCK FOR SALE.

Write for prices and Catalogue.

BYRD BROS.
P.O. Box 436, NASHVILLE, TENN.

WANTED

Market Poultry and guaranteed fresh eggs in any quantities. We can secure high prices, and make all remittances promptly; headquarters for Grains, Feeds and Poultry Supplies of all descriptions.

If you have anything to sell, write us.
If you want to buy, write us.

Poultry, Dogs and pet stock shipped on approval. Catalogue and price lists free.

H. W. BLANKS & CO.
New Orleans, La.

HOSKINS' FEED COOP



Made of galvanized steel. Feed hopper holds nearly four gallons. Feeds three kinds of feed at one time. No waste. Rods may be adjusted to exclude large fowls. Cheap. Feed saved in one season pays for it.

THE BROOD COOP YOU NEED



Positively Rat, Mink, Weasel, Lice & Mite proof; made of metal. Is easily taken apart and cleaned. Agents wanted.

C. HOSKINS & CO.
318 State Street,
Dept. 1, QUINCY, ILL.

BUFF ROCK EGGS



From large, rich, clear Buff; 1st prize winners at Louisville and Jeffersonville, 1907. The noted \$300 cockerel, "King George," heads our 1st pen. Every bird a winner. Eggs from "Giant" strain Bronze Turkeys, line bred, from 45½ to 48 lbs.; 1st prize toms shipped promptly to all parts of the world. Buff Rock Cockerels, large and rich Buff at bargain prices.

Write for complete winnings and prices.

J. C. CLIPP,
Box 36, R. 201. SALTILLO, IND.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Publications for Boys

\$4.25 American Boy, M.; Little Forks' Magazine, M.; Youth's Companion, M.; Industrious Hen, all for one year\$2.80

See regular Clubbing List.

Our State Vice Presidents

Frank A. Potts, Vice-President of the Boys' National Poultry Club, has put on his thinking cap and appointed a large number of state vice-presidents. Every state which has five or more members in the club is entitled to a state vice-president. If you see by the following list that your state has not a vice-president, just go to work and get three more members (charging the regular fee of 25 cents each), and send them in to me. At the same time you do this, write Potts, informing him of your action, and ask him to appoint you S. V. P. for your state. I am sure he would appoint you, if he thinks you are worthy of the office.

The following state vice-presidents have been appointed:

Georgia—Robt. G. Stephens, 56 Park St., Atlanta.

Iowa—W. Clark Fort, 2010 Fremont Ave., Davenport.

Indiana—Chester W. Reynolds, 510 Joseph St., South Bend.

Illinois—Ernest W. Rundle, 9703 Commercial Ave., S. Chicago.

Kentucky—J. C. Holman, Adairville.

Massachusetts—Ralph Hamilton, 54 Winthrop St., Springfield.

North Carolina—C. Z. Pool, Fallston.

New York—Aubray Holdman, 617 N. Aurora St., Ithaca.

Oklahoma—Everett B. Knipe, Alva.

Ohio—Earle H. Hole, 247 Garfield Ave., Salem.

Pennsylvania—T. McKean Downs, 215 W. Walnut La., Germantown, Phila.

Tennessee—Rezner Orr, Lewisburg.

New Jersey—Herbert E. Lange, 314 Union St., Jersey City.

Wisconsin—Si Smith, R. R. No. 4, U. S. Canal, Sturgeon Bay.

Selecting a Breed

Boys of the B. N. P. C.:—

We are now starting out in poultry life either to succeed or fail. To make a success, we should start with the breed (only one) that comes nearest to our ideal. Choose first the color you like best, white, black, buff, red, blue or parti-colored.

Next choose between rose, single, strawberry or V-shaped comb. It is important that you choose good winter layers, for if you want to raise early broilers you must set your eggs in January.

Again, if you want to sell eggs for profit, you want them in winter when eggs are high.

White Wyandottes and Rocks average about one and a half or two pounds more than Leghorns, the Leghorns will begin laying at four or four and a half months of age, while Wyandottes and Rocks begin at six months.

My brother and I are in the business

together. We sold 125 young chickens before April 15. My brother rolled \$30.00 worth to Fallston at one time on a wheelbarrow. We live within ten minutes' walk of Fallston and go every day after the mail.

We have our incubator filled with pure white eggs. Our pullet eggs average eight to the pound. This is good for Leghorn eggs.

We have a Rose Comb Buff Leghorn hen that has layed nine months without stopping. We believe she is as good a layer as there is in the state.

It is also important that the hens are gentle, for a gentle bird will lay and do better than a wild one. Ours will eat from our hands and fly on our heads or shoulders.

I will close, wishing you all success. Long live the B. N. P. C. and the good old "HEN."

C. Z. POOL.

Hints

(Under this head will be given every month a few topics which may be useful to the boys. Only exceedingly good ones will be published. If you know of any I will be pleased to publish them in this column of the Boys' Department.)

Never send a lean fowl to market. For five cents worth of feed fully 20 cents worth of flesh can be obtained by proper care and feeding.

Brains and energy are two essential things in the poultry business. They should both be freely used, for without them nothing to amount to anything can be accomplished.

Don't neglect the oyster shell and grit pans. They are very necessary to the fowl's digestive organs.

Never leave cracks in the hen house. Cracks mean roup, and roup means death sooner or later.

Be sure to feed a great variety of grain to the growing stock. Poultry, as well as man, like a variety of food.

A good way to prevent lice on small chicks is to put a lump of vaseline about the size of a pin head on the head of each chick as it is taken from the nest. With this lump of vaseline the down on the head can be sleeked down, and in this way head lice will be prevented. The hen should be thoroughly dusted with lice powder before being placed in her coop.

Questions and Answers

Question.—How should green cut bone be fed to little chicks?—H. S.

Answer.—One small handful every three days is enough.

Question.—How many members of the B. N. P. C. breed S. C. Leghorns?—L. J.

Answer.—Ten.

Question.—When was the B. N. P. C. organized?—J. M.

Answer.—November 1, 1906.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS WHITE WYANDOTTES

For bargain prices in high-scoring old and young stock write to

White Hill Poultry Farm

A. J. Lawson, Prop.,

R. 7, Box 66, Cleveland, Tenn.

Agent for Cyphers Incubators

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS

Bred to Lay, Bred to Pay, and do it

Pens headed by males whose mothers laid over 200 eggs a year.

My catalog tells you of the purchasing power of a Two Dollar bill. Send for it.

N. A. KING,

Route 3, Box 3, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

YOUNG CHICKS JUST HATCHED



From thoroughbred Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Buff Leghorns Shipped any distance safely, \$10 and \$15 per hundred. Send for circular. Order early.

Cornell Hatchery Co., R. F. D. 33, Frenchtown, N. J.

Healthy Chickens Pay Sickly Ones Do Not

Then to keep them healthy and to make them pay, keep them free from lice by using **Summers' Dead Shot Lice Killer**. It is easy to use and does the work every time. It is all its name implies and is sold on a guarantee. 25c per box; if by mail 40c. Sample 10c. postpaid. Ask for my book "The Louse Question."

M. A. SUMMERS
MANUFACTURER

SO. CARROLLTON, - - KENTUCKY

MR. POULTRYMAN

THE \$1.00 YALE ADDING MACHINE

will add your accounts accurate and quick. Endorsed by Postmasters, Merchants, Business Men everywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or Money back. Write for testimonials and particulars to-day.

YALE MFG. CO., NEWARK, N. J.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE

Before getting your Incubator, Brooder, Feeds or Poultry Supplies. Agents for Cypher's Incubator Co.

Write to-day to

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PIGEONS



CONDUCTED BY C. H. HAKES, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

Pigeons

Is the nicest publication of its kind that comes to our desk. Printed on elegant half-tone paper, full of beautiful illustrations, it is worth more than \$1 to any pigeon breeder. By special arrangement we can send it and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, both one year, to any address for the single price of *Pigeons*, which is \$1.00. The illustrations on this page are from *Pigeons*.

The Maltese Hen Pigeon

The Maltese hen pigeon is coming into popular favor by leaps and bounds. Squab breeders, particularly, find them to be a combination of big birds and fast breeders. Just what they are looking for, yet there are a great many breeders who claim the Maltese will throw a dark meated squab, particularly the darker colored parent stock. Others say they breed too fast, so fast that they refuse to feed their young until they are able to care for themselves, but start to produce another pair of young.

Probably more and better success can be had with the Maltese hen pigeon by crossing with a bird like the Runt, which are not as fast breeders as the Maltese, and by crossing the two bloods we get an extra heavy squab and one that will feed the young. Of course it is necessary to pick out the lighter colored birds in order to get the white meated squabs, which bring big prices for squabs and breeders.

The Maltese hen pigeon has a short, wide, plump carcass, and are very deceiving as to their weight. They can be bought just now any where from \$8 to \$12 per pair for squab breeding, while the real fancy show birds have brought as high as \$60 per pair; in fact the writer knows of some that cannot be bought for that money. They are extremely hardy after being acclimated, and are destined to take an important part in the squab breeding industry at no distant period.—George H. Hughes, in *Pigeons*.

The following is in reply to questions asked:

To Distinguish Sex of Pigeons.—No method is known by which the true sex of a pigeon can be told at first glance. Usually the cock is larger and heavier than the hen, also the cock will do more cooing and louder and longer cooing than the hen. The most reliable way to distinguish the sex, if you have two birds and don't know the sex of either, place both the birds in a cage. If they fight viciously from the first, you can depend on their being cocks. If one coos and chases or drives the other, which does not offer any objection, but paces about the cage, generally dragging its tail on the floor, you can be sure the bird being chased is the female and the other the male.

To Mate Pigeons.—The best way to mate pigeons is by the double-cage plan, which is a cage or box with a removable wire partition in the center. Each compartment should be about one foot square. Place the cock in one side and the hen in the other and let them remain there two days, then remove the center partition and watch the actions of the hen when the cock is chasing or driving her. If she struts around, drawing her

tail on the floor and shys up to the cock, you can feel sure they will readily mate. Tumbler.—The tumbler is a proline breeder.

C. H. HAKES.

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Maltese Hen Pigeon.



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THE DAIRY

Edited by James N. Price, P. S. A., Instructor in Dairy Husbandry at the University of Tennessee

An invitation is extended to our readers to contribute their experience to this department. Inquiries answered.

The Care and Feeding of the Calf

The successful rearing of calves is one of the most important problems in farm operations. To raise them by hand requires the greatest care, and to allow them to suck their dams is too expensive. The breeder of pure bred beef cattle, whose purpose is to secure the most rapid growth and development of the calves, whose cows give only enough milk to supply the needs of the offspring, can probably afford to let the calf suck. But the dairyman or farmer who has a few grade cows, can not afford to let his calves suck, when he can secure almost as good gains at less cost by hand feeding. Too many farmers say, "It's too much trouble to feed calves by hand. I just turn 'em in and let 'em suck and then milk what's left." This is not only an expensive way to feed a calf, but it also injures the cow as a milker. Most cows, whose calves are allowed to suck, tend to "dry up" as soon as the latter are weaned.

The greatest advantage of raising calves by hand on skim milk, is that it is much cheaper than letting them suck, or feeding them whole milk. Another advantage is that they learn to eat grain more readily, and will therefore do better at weaning time than calves that have been allowed to suck.

An experiment in calf feeding at the Kansas Experiment Station gave some interesting results on the relative cost of three methods of feeding. The skim milk calves made an average daily gain, per head, of 1.51 pounds at a cost of \$2.26 for one hundred pounds of increase. The whole milk calves (those fed by hand but given whole or unskimmed milk), made an average daily gain, per head, of 1.86 pounds at a cost of \$5.46 for one hundred pounds increase. Those that sucked their dams gained, daily, per head, 1.77 pounds at a cost of \$4.41 for one hundred pounds of increase. Although the gains were better when whole milk was fed and when the calves were allowed to suck, yet the cost of one hundred pounds of gain was \$3.20 (nearly two and a half times) greater in one case and \$2.15 greater in the other than when the calves were raised by hand on skim milk.

When skim milk is to be fed to the calf it should be taken away from the dam as soon as it has sucked or even before. There is little advantage in allowing the calf to suck before taking it away, unless the udder of the cow is hard, in which case the rubbing by the calf tends to soften it. But if the calf is taken away as soon as it has been "licked dry," it will learn to drink much more readily than a calf that has been allowed to suck a few times. The cow also worries less if the calf has not been allowed to suck. During the first few days it is well to feed the calf three times a day if convenient. However, this is not absolutely necessary, as excellent results can be obtained by feeding only twice a day from the start.

Care should be taken not to overfeed. It is a sure cause of scours. More calves are injured by over feeding than by under feeding. At first the calf should receive not more than ten pounds (about five quarts) a day, giving half in the morning and half at night. If fed three times a day, two quarts should be fed in the morning, one quart at noon and two quarts at night.

This amount can be gradually increased as the calf grows older. Calves will consume from ten to twelve pounds of milk a day when from three to five weeks of age, fourteen to sixteen pounds when seven to eight weeks old, and eighteen to twenty pounds when three months old. The above quantities are not to be considered as fixed amount for all calves of the ages given. They are mentioned simply as a guide. There is a difference in the amount of food required by different calves the same as with grown cattle. The feeder must be governed by the size of the calf and by its appetite. A large vigorous calf will require more, while a smaller calf may require less. The feeder must study the calf to feed intelligently.

When the calf is two weeks old skim milk may be introduced into its diet. The change must be made gradually. The feeder may begin by substituting one-half pound (one-half pint) of skim milk for the same amount of whole milk in each feed, increasing the amount of skim milk one pound a day until the change is complete. The fat of the milk must next be replaced. This can be done by feeding grain. The best substitutes are corn or kafir corn meal. If these can not be obtained or are too expensive, wheat bran will give very good results. However, wheat bran is rather high in protein content to feed with skim milk. Calves will begin eating grain when ten days to two weeks old. As soon as the calf is old enough to eat grain, some should be placed in a box where the youngster can get it. If it does not begin to eat readily, a little meal should be placed in its mouth after feeding the milk, and it will soon learn to go to the box and eat. If any grain is left in the box, it should be cleaned out before feeding again. Calves should have access to plenty of good, pure water. They should have salt. They relish it the same as older animals.


Probably the most serious obstacle in raising calves by hand, is scours. This is the most common ailment among hand fed calves. Scours are caused by a number of conditions, mostly due to careless feeding. The most common causes, and those which can be easily avoided, are over feeding, cold milk, sour milk, dirty buckets and the practice of feeding grain in the milk. Over feeding has been mentioned before. The milk should be weighed or measured accurately at every feed. If it is found that the calf needs more milk, the amount should be increased gradually. Changing suddenly to a heavier feed is

almost certain to cause scours. The milk should always be fed warm, and only sweet milk should be used. If it is impossible to have the milk sweet all the time, then it should always be fed sour. Good calves can be raised on sour milk, but if it is sour one feed and sweet the next, the calves are almost certain to have trouble with scours. The buckets should be washed and scalded after each feeding, so that they will be clean and sweet.

The grain should be fed in a box and never with the milk. When the meal is placed in the milk, it is taken directly into the stomach without being chewed, and the result is a case of scours. When a calf shows signs of scours, the milk should be cut down one-half and a tablespoonful of lime water added to each feed. A teaspoonful of dried blood in the milk will strengthen the calf. Usually after two or three feeds, the milk can be gradually increased to the regular amount. If no lime water is at hand, a teaspoonful of baking soda may be used instead.

In short, warm sweet milk fed in clean buckets, a good allowance of corn meal, shelled corn or kafir corn meal, some bright hay, pure water, salt, plenty of sunlight, good shelter and clean dry stalls with plenty of bedding, should enable one to raise good, thrifty calves on skim milk.

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VETERINARY

By M. JACOB, V. M. D.

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See regular Clubbing List.

Questions and Answers.

Contracted Heels: I have a horse with badly contracted heels. How should I have him shod?—A. H., Maryville, Tenn.

Ans.—There are several methods of shoeing which will overcome contraction of the heels. (a) Shoeing with bar shoes. (b) Rubber pads. (c) Tips, i. e., a very thin shoe which fits around the toe of the foot. This latter method is especially advisable where the horse is turned out on pasture.

Quarter Crack: I have a horse with a quarter crack on his left front foot, which is making him lame. How shall I treat it?—W. G. P., Knoxville.

Ans.—The horn on each side of the crack should be thinned down as low as possible, without exposing the fleshy tissue. This cutting away of horn should be in a half-moon shape, or V shape, with the apex toward the lower end of the crack. Then apply a bar shoe and if the foot is sensitive, also apply a leather sole and tar and oakum. The pressure under the affected quarter should be relieved. It is also advisable to apply an antiseptic dressing around the foot until the exposed sensitive tissue in the quarter crack becomes hardened.

Chorea: I have a nine-months-old setter pup that has a peculiar jerking on top of his head. He had distemper a few weeks ago. What is his ailment and how shall I treat him?—C. J., Loudon.

Ans.—The dog has a nervous affliction known as chorea, which usually follows or complicates distemper. Some cases respond to treatment quite readily, while others do not. The treatment which has given me best results is as follows: Keep the dog in clean, comfortable quarters; allow him to have plenty of sunlight and fresh air; plenty of nutritious and easily digestible food; administer Fowler's solution internally, by giving one drop three times the first day, i. e. morning, noon and night, and increase it one drop a day until he is getting 25 drops three times a day, and then decreasing it one drop a day until you get down to one drop again. Repeat the treatment if necessary.

Trichina in Pork

The danger from the parasite known as trichina in pork has recently been brought to the attention of the public by a number of deaths among foreign-born people who had eaten trichinous pork in a raw condition, and as a result the Department of Agriculture has issued a warning against the eating of

ly cured. Native Americans are not given to eating raw or rare pork, but such a custom is quite common among our foreign-born population, especially Germans. The government has found it impossible to exclude trichinous meat from consumption even after a careful microscopic examination, and hence this kind of inspection has been discontinued. Statistics collected by the department show that in Germany, where there is an elaborate system of microscopic inspection, about one-third of the cases of trichinosis in people were caused by eating inspected pork.

The trichina parasite is a tiny worm which infests hogs and some other species of animals. From 1 to 2 per cent of the hogs in the United States have been found to be affected. The infection is spread principally by hogs being allowed to eat the offal of slaughtered animals or by their eating rats, which also harbor the trichina parasite. The country slaughterhouses are a prolific agency in the spread of the infection, when meat containing the live parasite is eaten a disease known as trichinosis is caused. In some of the symptoms it resembles typhoid fever, and if not treated promptly death may occur in from four to six weeks.

Trichinous pork, the Department of Agriculture says, if thoroughly cooked or thoroughly cured, is, as a rule, just as wholesome as non-infected meat. In spite of the prevalence of trichinosis among hogs in this country, there need be no fear of infection in man if proper precautions are taken by cooking the meat thoroughly. Since it is impossible to guard against the presence of trichina by the closest kind of inspection, the public should understand that the government mark, "U. S. inspected and passed," does not guarantee that the meat has been inspected for trichina. In all cases, therefore, whether the pork has been inspected or not, it should be thoroughly cooked or thoroughly cured before it is used for food.—E. A.

A. D. Melvin, chief of United States Department of Agriculture, says: All our attempts to rear cattle ticks by placing the larvae on rabbits have been unsuccessful. The young or seed ticks will readily attach themselves to rabbits and may be transported some distance thereby, but in our experiments, which, of course, were under more or less artificial conditions, the ticks fell off within a week. I therefore consider the possibility of the cattle tick becoming impregnated on rabbits under natural conditions as remote, and that rabbits may be practically neglected in our endeavors to eradicate these ticks from the infested districts.

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The Angora Goat

The following is the first of a series of articles to be written by Reginald Forwood, a successful Angora Goat breeder of Garfield, Arkansas. Subsequent articles will be on the management of a flock, suitable feeding grounds, housing and fencing, kidding and shearing, marketing, etc., which will prove of much interest to our readers.

Written for The Industrious Hen.

With the average individual the goat has always been the "butt" of much criticism and ridicule, a subject for comic papers, etc., but to those who have made a study of the animal, devoting time and money to the breeding and care of a flock, he has proven to be a source of much pleasure and profit, growing in popularity every day, so much so that breeders are finding difficulty in filling their orders.

There are many kinds of goats, from the ordinary straight-haired animal to the Angora and milch goats, but for general purposes the Angora goat should have first consideration, as he is a desirable adjunct to any farm, either in a small or a large way.

Originating in the Province of Angora, in Asiatic Turkey, several specimens have been brought to the United States during a period of several years, until today there is an established breed of American Angora goats that can be accepted as a standard animal. There are probably 1,000,000 Angora goats in the country today, but this figure must not be accepted for full blood Angora goats, for probably only twenty per cent. of the figure would cover the pure stock. Of late years, a great many goats have been distributed throughout the country called Angora goats, when in reality they are cross-bred animals, the progeny of an Angora buck and a common hair goat. In fact, there are many grades of Angora goats, and prospective buyers would do well to thoroughly post themselves on the different grades before purchasing, as it takes many crosses to get a goat that will produce mohair in any quantity. Of course, it is impossible to produce a full blood Angora goat from a cross bred animal, though, after several crosses, a fine animal will be secured and would be hard to distinguish from the pure stock.

Experience shows that a seven-eighths Angora will produce from three to five pounds mohair, which, at the present market price of twenty-three cents, means \$1.25 per head for the mohair, or an average of ninety-two cents.

Low grade Angoras are not profitable, as to yield of mohair, and while to the inexperienced eye, the goats may show a fair weight of fleece and look attractive, it takes an expert eye to distinguish one grade from another.

As the following exhibit shows, it requires three crosses to produce a seven-

eighths Angora, which may be considered a high grade goat, and desirable for producing mohair for profit:

Angora buck and common doe produce half breed.

Angora buck and half breed produce three-quarters breed.

Angora buck and three quarters produce seven-eighths breed.

The sixth cross would, therefore, result in a sixty-three-sixty-fourths Angora goat, which would be hard to distinguish from the full bred stock.

Unless an Angora goat is a high grade or full blood animal, he might as well be classed as a common goat and rates in value as such. There are many half bred goats in the land passing as Angoras when they are not. One might as well call a mule a horse, for the difference is in the same proportion. Another feature of cross bred Angoras that might prove interesting is the lack of stamina and vital force in low grade goats, for a cross between low grade stock results in puny offspring, consequently it is poor policy to breed to a grade buck of any description as the stock will deteriorate, and it is only by careful breeding up that the stock can be improved and maintained.

While a flock of Angoras will increase 100 per cent. per annum, this result can only be arrived at with careful attention, and while there are many whom it would suit to manage and care for a flock, it is not every individual who suits the Angora, for he is a sensitive animal, and very readily distinguishes between kind and harsh treatment. Many people imagine that anything is good enough for a goat, and have embarked in the business as a side venture, first of all purchasing a tract of brush land, buying a "bunch" of goats and turning them on the land to care for themselves, taking a look at them once in a while and then becoming discouraged if the goats have died from exposure, or in some cases, sheer starvation, for goats cannot eat trees and tin cans, as many suppose they do.

Like any other business, the details must be studied if success is to be attained, though many imagine that goats are so prolific they will get something for nothing by buying a few and turning them adrift to care for themselves, while experience shows that the Angora goat as much as any other stock, requires care and attention to gain results.

There is no section of the country that is not adapted to the Angora goat, and he is a valuable asset to a farm, individually or collectively, as we hope to demonstrate by further remarks upon the subject.

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THE HONEY BEE

This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.

Bee Publications

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be sent with the following:

PRICE FOR	OUR PRICE
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We are indebted to the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, for illustrations used on this page.

Notice.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

Tennessee as a Bee State

The flora of Tennessee is in most parts well adapted for bee keeping, and in no part of the State is it necessary to abandon the industry for want of nec-

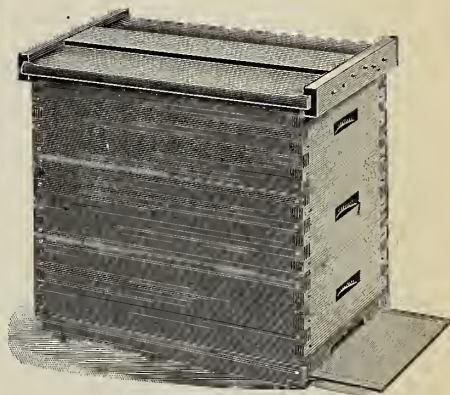
the only requisites are a better knowledge of the habits of the honey bee and under what conditions it will do its best.

We should have a good State association and meet in convention at least once a year. The programs of this convention should be carefully made out to embrace discussions covering the greatest needs of the bee-keepers of Tennessee. Recently a bee-keepers' organization for three counties has been formed in middle Tennessee, and it is a success.

The writer is interested in doing all he can by way of encouraging bee-keeping in Tennessee, and as one of the functions of the State Board of Entomology information pertaining to bee-keeping is being gathered by means of printed blanks which already have been sent out to over six hundred State bee-keepers. If every reader of this article will send me the name and address of all the bee-

hives at least every week or ten days Study your bees and let them in part govern your operations.

Herman Work of the sophomore class in the University of Tennessee has been awarded the \$10 prize offered by the A. I. Root Co. to any member of the



A Desirable Modern Hive.

class in bee-keeping, held at the university last winter, for the best essay upon bee-keeping. Mr. Work's essay is entitled "The Value of Bees to the Farmer." This essay will be published in full in the columns of this department.

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PLEASE MENTION THE HEN.



The Apiary.

tar-giving flowers. A farmer can greatly assist the bees by having alsike or white clover on the place, and plant buckwheat so it will bloom in the latter part of July or August. In these months there is frequently a dearth of honey flow and some provision should be made in order that the bees shall do their best.

There are no doubt thousands of bee-

keepers he knows, we shall be glad to place the names of these persons upon our mailing list and also send them blanks to be filled out and returned.

Timely Hints

If you have not clipped the wings of the Queen you should do so the first warm, bright day. Due to the cool



An Enthusiastic Class in Bee-Keeping.

keepers in this State who produce honey for sale, yet due to their careless methods of handling the products are not realizing the profit that they might if only they were better informed and knew better what other successful bee-keepers in the State were doing. Tennessee can be made one of the leading honey producing States in the Union;

spring, swarming will be noticeably delayed, and I'm inclined to think that with a little care swarming can be easily and effectively governed. Unless the colony is strong it is far better to prevent swarming altogether. Daily visits should be made to the hives in order to know just what the bees are doing. It would be well to examine the inside of the

THE KENNEL

This Department is conducted by **WALTER J. HUNTER**, Johnson City, Tenn., to whom all queries should be addressed.

Kennel Publications

\$4.00 Doglovers, M.; Field and Fancy.
W.; The Dog (50c book), and Industrious Hen, all for\$2.50
See regular Clubbing List.

I have recently received several communications as editor of "The Kennel," and some people seem to think that I am as wise to the ills and complaints of dogs as a physician is to the human family. The first question I wish to take up in these columns, is "What is a good disinfectant?" There are several on the market that are good, but for common every day use and something cheap and effective, there is nothing that will bring about the desired effect as the use of the common lice paint diluted with water, ten to one. Another good one is coal oil. Spray your kennel house with a liberal quantity of either and the fleas and insects will hunt another home; every one who has had experience in raising chickens knows what to do for lice. Just use a little bit of that common sense in your kennel and you will get the same result you will get from treating your chicks.

Another question that has come to me: "What do you do for mange." In the first place, I don't have it. Keep your dog houses clean; use the above disinfectants regularly, and don't feed too much raw meat; twice a week is often enough, and about once a week forget to feed your dog at night. A hungry dog is very seldom on the hospital list. It is the dog that is treated too good, fed on little dainty things that even the human stomach will not stand; there is where the trouble lies.

Another question that is often asked me: "What do you feed the puppies?" A little rice and gravy is about the best thing until ten or twelve weeks old, and then a little cooked meat. With proper care they will grow off nicely and there will be very little trouble.

The same thing applies in the breeding of dogs as in chickens. Keep the premises thoroughly clean and well disinfected. In all my experience with dogs I have never lost a single puppy nor had a sick dog on the place.

W. J. HUNTER.

The Scotch Collie

Written for The Industrious Hen.

The collie or shepherd dog has been bred in Scotland for many years as a help to shepherds.

Those old collies bred many years ago would hardly know some of the great winners of today. They were a short, broad-headed dog, as most dogs' heads are made. A short jaw for strength. But man wanted a different head, and we have it. It is likely, too, that we do not have near as many dogs that can be trained to drive cattle and sheep as the old kind will, too. And if they can be taught to do driving so well, they can be taught the many other things we would like the dog to do.

Remember the collie is a dog of many uses. He will guard property as well as catch a chicken or drive sheep. I

have pups now that are but seven months old, yet they stayed by my man's coat in the field after he had gone to town. The next day I found them staying by the rubber that he had left up in the path to the feed house. It was no place to rest at all, but they knew it was part of his property, and they stayed by it.

I have no trouble to teach them to stop cocks when they are fighting. A few times showing will do it. A few catchings of hens, and they will do it.

They very soon learn to open doors and gates. All these things show the wonderful adaptability of the collie.

The present collie females are in size from twenty to twenty-three inches tall and weigh from forty to sixty pounds. The males are from forty to seventy pounds each, and are from twenty, for the small ones, up to twenty-six inches tall. But, remember this, if you want the best worker and the best learner do not select the largest in the litters. The medium and smaller ones will, as a rule, be the best in mind and quickness of body.

The present day standard calls for a long head. The value of a show collie depends first on the head and then coat, but all parts of the body count, but these are the fad parts. The head must be narrow at the top and taper to the muzzle. Ears must be small and set on the top of the head and half pendant.

If the head is not too faddy, it makes yet all parts of the body count, but these a beautiful dog, that is sure, but as I have said, some have suffered in intelligence to get it.

The coat must be dense and straight. The outside coat is rather coarse, but the under coat is soft and fine. It should be so dense that you will have difficulty to part it to the skin.

The limbs should be straight. Feet like a cat, short and round.

I very much dislike to see faulty front legs. The body should be long and well ribbed out. A flat ribbed dog is not a good collie. If the front legs are set well apart you will generally have a good chest.

Much is added to the collie if it has what is called the collie expression. That is a gentle look. It is one of the scoring points in a collie and is a strong point in their favor.

A collie should be of trusty, gentle disposition to all of the people of the family and not treacherous to strangers. That is, if he is what we call cross, he should give warning to you that he wants you to stop or get out.

They should be and are the protection of the children. Do not keep one if you find it will turn on them in anger if they abuse it, for if anything goes wrong in its mind, it will turn on them. I never yet had a child bitten by a collie, but I had one that would grab a man behind. I do not like that. I like them to do as one of my best bull terriers would do. She would give them fair warning, and if they were at the same place too long, there would be trouble. She never bit a man, for they were so quick to give in to her wishes.

Some persons will say a collie cannot be trusted with children. Ever since I have raised collies, and that is for some years, the neighbors' children have played with them from the beginning. They lead, drive, ride or do just what they wish, and never did one of them turn on them. But now and then there is in some strains one that will not stand it. You had better not keep it, as I have said, for it may, some day, get angry and bite a child. One such will give many honest ones a bad name.

Remember, it is a dog's nature to want to be with humans, and it is their joy to please and serve them. No other animal has this desire in any way near the degree the dog has. And the collie is one of the very best of them all.

W. W. KULP.

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NUT CULTURE

This department is conducted by Mr. Fred S. Dawson, Starke, Fla., to whom all communications should be addressed.

The English Walnut

It is really surprising that more of the Royal or English walnuts are not set out by our people in the South. It is more surprising why our nurserymen do not propagate more of them by grafting or budding on the native black walnut stock, as there is a demand for them that cannot be supplied. One reason why more of them are not set is because the nurserymen do not have them at all, or do not have the grafted or budded tree. They have the seedlings, but the seedlings are no good, and a great many people know it, and those that do not know it, buy them, and as they never do anything, they naturally say that the English walnut will not grow in their locality, and give it up. Right here they make a mistake, for they could doubtless raise the trees, and they would be good bearers, if they bought the right varieties, and they would be an everlasting pleasure as well as profit to them and their families. There is no finer nuts in the world than the Rush or Franquette walnuts, unless we except the pecan.

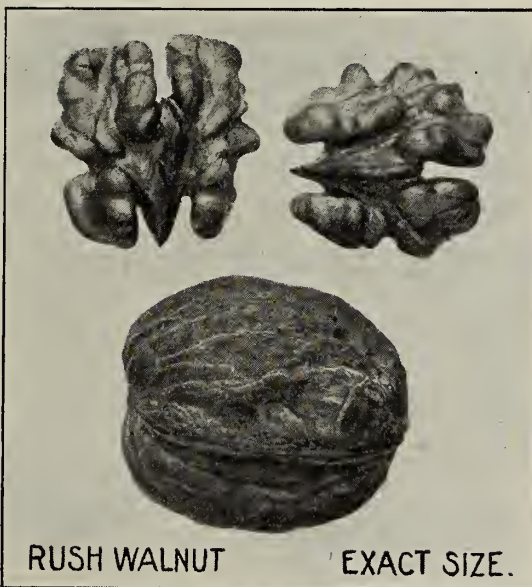
Following is a description of the Royal walnut (*Juglans regia*) by Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., which is an extract from a paper prepared for the California Horticultural Society:

"The Royal, long known in commerce under various names, such as Persian, English, French, Welch, Italian, European, Madeira, Chili, and later as the California walnut, has been cultivated for more than 2000 years. It is a native of the Caucasus, Persia, and the northern mountains of India, and probably also of western China; the Royal walnut, the peach and the apricot were all derived originally from the same region, where they may all still be found growing wild. The nuts from the wild native varieties have rather thick shells, are much smaller, not of as good quality, and not as freely produced as with our greatly improved cultivated ones. The same walnut came by an English corruption of the word Gaul—Gaulnut, (France)—from which England even today draws her principal supply.

Royal walnut trees have been common throughout central and southern Europe from the sixteenth century down to the present time, but for 2000 years the crop has been mostly raised from seedling trees. If a knowledge of the possibilities for improvement by selection had been generally applied during this long time these nuts would have been a universal food throughout the whole earth, and productive trees of superior varieties would have been common everywhere, though cold winters have occasionally greatly injured and sometimes destroyed

many of the trees; even as far south as France and Germany, where the timber is much used for furniture and other purposes, and has been so highly prized that bearing trees have sometimes been sacrificed for lumber, and for almost 200 years France has maintained an act to prevent the exportation of walnut lumber.

"In America the Royal walnut grows as far north as New York and New England. The trees were quite common on Manhattan Island 150 years ago, but later the march of improvement necessitated the removal of most of them; the crop of nuts was, however, always uncertain and not encouraging from a business point of view." Continuing, Mr. Burbank has this to say about grafted trees: "In all cases the best results will be obtained by grafting on our native California black walnut or some of its hybrids. No one in central or northern California who grows Royal walnuts on their own roots need expect to be able



to compete with those who grow them on the native black walnut roots. For when grown on these roots the trees will uniformly be larger and longer lived, and will hardly be affected by blight and other diseases, and do and will bear from two to four times as many nuts, which will be of larger size and of much better quality. These are facts, not theories, and walnut growers should take heed."

Mr. Burbank is, without a doubt, the leading authority on walnuts in the United States, and any one setting seedlings are making a big mistake, and throwing away their money and time.

There are three varieties of walnuts that will doubtless do well throughout the middle, eastern, and southern part of the United States. The best of them all is the Rush, originated by Mr. J. G. Rush, of Lancaster County, Pa., who says that it is almost identical with the Mayette, a famous French nut, and is

probably a seedling of that nut, but is a heavier bearer. The writer has sampled most all of the standard nuts, and for size, shape, color, flavor and all-round qualities, the Rush has the rest of them beat. There is no doubt that the Rush is the nut for setting throughout the South and East for hardness and bearing qualities, as well as being a very superior nut.

The next best nut is the Franquette, originated by M. Franquette, in the early half of the last century, in France. It is a large, rather oblong, well-filled nut of good quality, and seems to have a tendency to be uniform in size and shape. Like the Rush, it is a late bloomer, very hardy and prolific, and thus far has shown a tendency to be free from diseases.

An equally good nut is the Santa Rosa, originated by Mr. Luther Burbank. What it will do can be seen by the following record, which is of a tree grafted on black walnut in 1891, by Mr. George C. Payne, of San Jose, Cal.: Dimensions (1905)—Spread of top, 66 feet; circumference one foot above the ground, 8 feet, 9 inches. No record of nuts was kept until 1897, which amounted to 250 pounds; 1898, 302 pounds; 1899, 229 pounds; 1900, 600 pounds; 1901, 237 pounds; 1902, 478 pounds; 1903, 380 pounds; 1904, 481 pounds; 1905, 269 pounds.

There is no reason why every farmer throughout the South and East, as well as middle States, cannot have a few trees of these superior nuts, and raise all his family could use and enjoy, as well as having some to sell. You buy a few at Christmas time and pay 20 cents per pound for them, and sometimes more, and what do you get? A few handfuls of bitter, musty, rancid nuts, which no one can really enjoy. Few are the people who have ever eaten a really good walnut, for the only available supply in general comes from the stores. If you could get a Rush, Franquette or Santa Rosa, genuine and fresh, you would always be asking for more. Raise them and you will have them; raise them and save your money; raise them so your family can have them fresh and sweet and luscious and healthful; raise them so we can live more at home and not be importing from foreign countries which we can produce at home; raise them for their shade in your door yards as well as for their fruit, for they are a handsome tree, an ornament to any place.

"A Short Talk on Pecans"

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Reference: Editor of this paper.

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Bristol, Tenn.

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For the past few months I have been urging the breeders of the South to join together for the purpose of holding a show in the South this next season, at which all breeders could and would show. I have tried to show what the benefit of a large show would be to the South, and have been able to convince a large number that the plan was a good one. In fact, the matter has progressed until we have reached a point where we have either to quit or begin preparations. Before doing either I want to have more information. Will you write me whether you favor the plan or not; if so, why; if not, why. Remember that I am working this up because I think it is good for the poultry industry, and not because I want to benefit by the thing myself. If you won't join it I want to know it so I can quit; if you will join I want to know it so I can go on.

Now, remember, I am not favoring any one place for the show. I am not favoring any judge or set of judges for it. I am not favoring any man or number of men for offices of it. I believe that a show held in a place and at a time where all the breeders of the South could exhibit and where a larger part of them would agree to exhibit, will be a great thing for the industry. Do you believe that such a show can be made a success? Do you believe that such a show would be a benefit to the industry and will you join in such a move? These are the questions I want you to write me about. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Fraternally yours,

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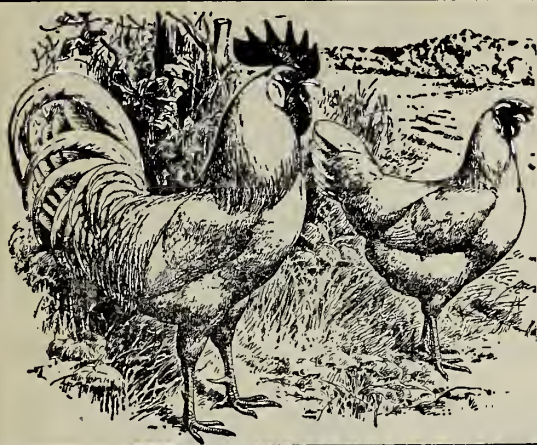
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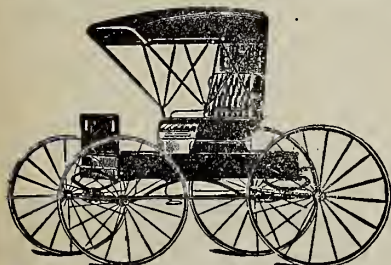
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question.—I have a nice white cockerel that has been for six or seven weeks so that it was difficult for him to eat. He would get flat down on the ground to eat and his head was somewhat drawn back. At present his head is drawn back until his neck is the shape of the letter S. I caught him up this morning and gave him close examination, and found a great many feathers like the sample I am sending you. Please tell me the cause and remedy. He also has two kinds of lice on his body, a very few that are large and flat, more like hog lice than anything I can compare them to, and a very small brown or tan louse that is almost round and as flat as can be. I have been among chickens all my life and have seen the gray or head louse, the body louse that is long and tan and the mite, but I have never seen any like these. Please tell me in your next issue what they are and cause and treatment. I dusted him all over with insect powders and took a rag and dipped it all over in coal oil and rubbed him all over with this.

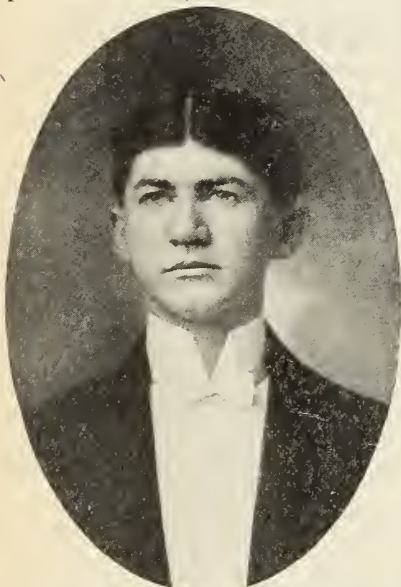
Answer.—From the incomplete description, not knowing the rations fed, it is impossible to name the disease. The trouble is probably caused by feeding too heavily a starchy or fat producing feed that does not contain enough muscle making material. The badly developed feathers also indicate a lack of protein. Give the bird plenty of range, do not feed any corn and give skimmed milk to drink.

Birds when out of condition, usually become infested with vermin, but a good dusting will generally hold them in check.

Question.—Please tell me what is the matter with my rooster. He seems to have a dry growth in the upper part of vent; has the appearance of dried droppings; has slight discharge and very offensive. He is still very active and attentive to hens; has a good appetite. Please name disease and give treatment, as we never had anything like it be-

fore.—J. C. Holman & Bros., Adairsville, Ky.

Answer.—This bird seems to have vent gleet, which is an inflammation of the cloaca. It generally starts from a hen with a broken egg and is transmitted to the male in copulation. Cases of long standing are not always curable. Affected birds should be isolated from the flock at once. For treatment, remove scales from affected parts and bathe with hot water, to which a mild disinfectant has been added. Dry thoroughly and rub on sores and in vent a little ungentine or iodoform. Place the bird in a dry coop with plenty of straw and feed dry grain sparingly. Repeat the operation each day.



Peter S. Hurt, Thorntown, Indiana, Life Member and State Honorary Vice-President of American Buff Leghorn Club, Secretary Central Indiana Fanciers Association and Expert Breeder of Single Comb Buff Leghorns.

An incubator or brooder, no matter how well made or how scientifically designed can not produce good results unless the heating apparatus is such as to insure clean and smokeless air, and an even temperature. This can be obtained by the use of a high gravity, water white oil in the lamps, and the famous Soline Lamp Oil possesses all the qualities which make an ideal oil for this purpose. A trial will convince you of the truth of this statement. Write or phone to the Tennessee Oil Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

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HEADQUARTERS
for the best poultry and pigeon Leg Bands, Punches, Davis Sanitary Founts, Anti-Louse Roost Brackets, Sanitary Metal Nests, etc. Don't fail to get our samples and prices before buying.

The Keyes-Davis Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers,
516 Hanover St., Battle Creek, Mich.

2 SIZES IN ONE POULTRY PUNCH

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS

EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$1.50 to \$5 per setting, according to pens. Incubator Eggs \$10 per hundred

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

BROWN LECHORNS

ADDRESS MANAGER

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS, Biltmore, N. C.

DINWIDDIE'S STANDARD AND BUSINESS BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1907 matings laying right on, and better matings I never have had. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$8.00 per hundred. Please note combined with all the Standard requirements that my birds have been bred for years for large symmetrical size, prolific laying, also fed and bred for a vigorous constitution, fertile eggs, etc. If further information is wanted write for same. Let's have a square deal.

J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENNESSEE

S. C. R. I. Reds :-: Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks

Beginning June 1 we shall offer some grand breeders at attractive prices. Females, 1 and 2 years old, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Males \$2.50 to \$5.00. Mated trios and pens at all prices. Also eggs and chicks. Write us your wants. Birds shipped on approval.

W. H. WITHINGTON, Mgr.

WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Bridgewater, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE AFTER JUNE 1st.

BIRDS FROM \$1.00 UP

Cherokee Farm, Reese V. Hicks, Prop., Madisonville, Tenn.

1,000 GROWING YOUNGSTERS WILBER'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS JUST WHAT YOU WANT

Bred to lay—Snow White—Grand Shapes, and true sons and daughters of our past season's GRAND WINNERS in seven of the SOUTH'S GREATER SHOWS, we can select you birds fit for any show and can put you right with the best of breeding stock mated for results. Our cockerels will improve your flock and the laying qualities, 200 choice breeders at right prices to make room. Write us your wants. Handsome Catalogue free.

WILBER BROS., Box G, PETROS, TENN.
Fifteen Years The White Leghorn Men.

Darling's Chick Developers

You want a feed that will hurry chicks along to maturity, making the largest and finest. H. J. DARST, Poultryman at Eureka, Ill., says—

"I have used food from all houses considered standard, but have yet to find anything to equal Darling's."

Darling's Beef Meal is a great developer. Made from fresh meat, bone and blood. 45% to 55% protein. It means fast growth, right feathering, early maturity.

Darling's Forcing Food makes early broilers and roasters. Quickest means to the end. Made only from sound wholesome cereals. Price, \$2.00 per 100-lb. bag.

Chick Feed, \$2.50. Laying Food, \$2.00. Scratching Food, \$2.00. Beef Scraps, \$2.75. Oyster Shells, \$0.60. Mica Crystal Grit, \$0.65. All in 100-lb. bags, F. O. B. Chicago or New York. Cash with Order.

Send For Catalogue of foods and supplies. It gives all poultry particulars.

Darling & Company, Box 41 Long Island City, NEW YORK
Box 41 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO



No. 6; Score 93, Egg Record 197.

BLUE BLOOD
Winners.

HARD TO BEAT

LARGE PRODUCTION
Layers.

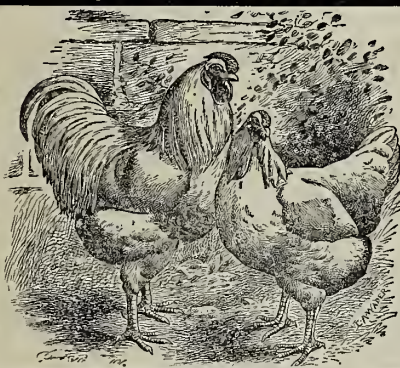
BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

With fowls having an average egg record of 198 eggs in a year, I won this season at Knoxville, December, 1906, 1st hen, 3d cock, 2d pen, highest scoring W. W., and had best shaped male. At Bristol, Va., January, 1907, 1st, 2nd cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pen; best shaped male, and silver cup for largest winning display of 10 or more birds in American class. My fowls have vigor, health and hardiness; raised on free range—forty acres. Breeds, show or business birds on sale. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$4.50 for 50; \$8 for 100.



Cup Won at
Bristol Show.

T. L. BAYNE, RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.



SANITARY POULTRY YARDS "FAMOUS" WHITE WYANDOTTES

Foundation stock of the noted strains of A. G. Duston, J. C. Fishel & Son, Jno. W. Boswell, jr. and Dr. Bricault. From these I have built up by the Trap-Nest Individual record system, using nothing in breeding but the best, what I am pleased to call the

FAMOUS STRAIN

I breed for merit and sell on honor a strain of heavy layers. They are snow white, prolific and strong—the best all purpose fowls. Eggs from Pen No. 1, Select prize winning, \$3.00; Pen No. 2, Choice matings, \$2.00; General Utility Pens, \$1.50 for 15.

W. T. ROBERTS, Curley, Ala.

Member National White Wyandotte Club

BRIEF MENTION

S. C. Brown Leghorn stock for sale—300 young ones growing like weeds—write J. F. Hallmark, Oneonta, Ala. Write him and let him price them to you at once. We have no doubt you'll get a bargain.

C. Hoskins & Co., Quincy, Ill., are advertising a most excellent line of metal poultry supplies that we are pleased to learn are becoming exceedingly popular among our poultrymen. It pays to buy the best and the best is the cheapest in the end.

Cleveland, Ohio, is a candidate for the meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club, and there are a number of advantages in holding the meeting at Cleveland: F. L. Gruhl, Secretary, 9903 Wodland Ave., is the address for all communications in reference to the show.

White Orpingtons are rare to our readers, and we have an especial pride in calling attention to an able article on this breed in this issue by Mr. F. S. Bullington, a prominent Virginia breeder and founder of the American White Orpington Club. His egg circular will be sent free and will give valuable information, as eggs for balance of season are half price. He also has some 1907 breeders for sale.

Prof. J. H. Crowell, the veteran breeder of Barred and Buff Rocks, Parrott, Ga., writes: "I have a splendid lot of chicks, about as many as I can well attend. Long experience has taught me that cleanliness in all things and at all times together with plenty of good sound, dry feed raises about all the chicks I have hatched. I am growing too old and infirm to try and raise as many fowls as usual, but what I do raise I want the very best."

The Rutherford County Poultry Breeders' Association, have elected the following officers: Burt L. Sims, president; Jas. M. Butler, treasurer; Horace Hunt, vice-president, and Ellis Rucker, secretary. The membership of this association is very large, and all seem enthusiastic over the prospects of a good show, which will be held September 11, 12, 13, 14, 1907, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. A large list of premiums

FERGUSON'S WYANDOTTE YARDS

High Class, Pure Bred WHITE and SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale

EGGS \$1.25 FOR 15

L. FERGUSON, Proprietor, New Middleton, Tenn.

GILVO POULTRY FARM

Every bird bred from high scoring, prize winning stock. Size and egg production not neglected. Eggs from BARRED ROCK, pen 1, 13, \$2.00; 26, \$3.50; pen 2, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.00; pen 3, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. R. C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs from best matings, pen 1, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pen 2, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs, pen 1, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; pen 2, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. A lot of choice B. P. Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorn cks. at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$5.00 each. Let me book your orders for spring delivery.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back.

Money orders should be made payable at, Tupelo, Miss.

F. E. BALLARD, PROP., GILVO, MISS.

SENT FREE Booklet entitled "Draughon's Eye Opener." It will convince you that Draughon's Colleges can, by their SUPERIOR and COPYRIGHTED methods, teach

you more Bookkeeping in THREE months than others can in SIX, and that Draughon's teach the BEST systems of shorthand.



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KNOXVILLE, Nashville, Atlanta, Raleigh, Columbia, Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, etc.

THE ACME TRAP NEST

Trap the hen without effort upon her part, without noise, blow or fall to frighten her. A trap nest that can be used up to and in the show room without danger of injury to body or plumage of the hen. Takes less room than many and no more than any nest made. The Acme is accurate in its work and it never fails to trap the hen. The act of the hen walking into the nest throws the trap. It is sanitary for it can be cleaned in one moment's time, as all working parts come out with top when removed, leaving an empty nest to clean. It's durable, well ventilated and comfortable. Catalogue free.

ACME TRAP NEST CO., - BEDFORD, INDIANA

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

WINNERS

Wh rever Shown.

STURTEVANT BROS., Box 201, KUSHLA, ALA.

STEVENS' MINORCAS

Are America's best in the Single Comb Blacks. A superior strain, bred for utility and exhibition. After June 15th we will have for sale a few choice male birds and fifty breeding hens. Write for prices and show records.

BIRCH LAWN FARM, NEW CASTLE, PA.

J. F. STEVENS, PROP.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

AND PARALYSIS CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE CURE. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

have been offered, and R. E. Jones, of Paducah, Ky., will judge the show, using the score card system.

The Houdans are fast coming into popular favor, as the demand is far ahead of the supply. Dr. G. W. Taylor, of Bonnie View Poultry Farm, Orleans, Ind., breeds high class Houdans as a specialty and has some extra fine birds in his breeding pens. Dr. Taylor's Houdans have been pedigree bred for seventeen years for high egg record and exhibition qualities, as well as for large eggs and large fowls. He has birds weighing seven to nine pounds with good scores ranging from 90 to 96, and from egg record hens ranging from 243 to 281 eggs per year. Write to Dr. Taylor for further particulars in regard to this grand breed. The doctor claims that Houdans mature more rapidly than any other breed of fowl he has ever handled, and that June and July is not too late to hatch chicks, as with proper care they will mature before winter. The Houdan is also noted for its great beauty. The mottled plumage of black and white, the graceful carriage, and nodding crests, attract the eye and many are sold on this merit alone.

Tennessee State Fair

President James Palmer, of the Tennessee State Fair, which will be held in Nashville during the week of September 23 to 28, in a recent announcement states that the Home-Coming Week, which will be observed at the same time will be one of the grandest occasions for family reunions ever experienced in the state. It is the plan to secure from the railroads reduced rates on side trips from Nashville, so that all Tennesseans who come to Nashville for the Home-Coming Week may have the further opportunity of visiting the county fair in their home county. This will be accomplished by the extension of the low rate period over thirty days' time.

White Wyandottes

Bred to Win! Bred to Lay!

Won at Birmingham, Ala., Dec., 1906: 1st Pen, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Cockerel (tied), 2d Pullet, 5th Cock, Silver Cup, and three specials. At Nashville, January, 1907: 1st and 2d Pullets, 1st Hen (tied), 2d Cockerel, 2d Pen, Ivory Soap Cup and three specials. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

B. A. Hastings

Box 24

Gallatin, Tenn.

Poultry Panacea and Instant Louse Killer

Guaranteed to give the best results
By Hess & Clark, Manufacturers.

Sold by **T. E. BURNS CO.**

311-313 Wall St., Knoxville, Tenn.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

**QUICKEST ROUTE TO DALLAS
AND NORTHERN TEXAS POINTS.**

TEXAS

**15 Hours Quickest Time
To SOUTHERN TEXAS POINTS.
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.**

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

**S. G. VanOstrand, T.P.A.
529 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.**

Schreiber's Single Comb Black Minorcas

THE AUTOCRATS
OF POULTRY

THEY ARE BRED BY A SPECIALIST

And have won under Judges Heimlich, McClave, Heck and Rigg. They made a clean sweep at Rockford, Jan. 21-26, 1907: 1st Cock, 1, 2, 4 Cockerel; 1, 2, 3 Pullet; 1, 2, 3 Hen and 1st Pen. Also winning by 9 oz. the prize for the heaviest dozen eggs. Trio \$10.00 and up; Single Birds \$5.00. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; per hundred \$10.00. Excellent stock for sale.

S. T. SCHREIBER, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.



WHITCOMB FARM

(INCORPORATED)

Box 203, Riverside, R. I.

WARREN R. FALES

The Largest Breeder of

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

In the United States.



Our Winnings—Madison Square Garden January, 1907, two firsts, two seconds, one third, one sixth and eleven specials, making more points than any other exhibitor, being the greatest winning ever made in the Garden in

Barred Rocks. At the Providence (R. I.) show, won six firsts, two seconds, one third, four fourths, and four specials, and the silver cup for the best male.

SHOW BIRDS THAT WILL WIN IN ANY COMPANY FOR SALE

We can furnish eggs from the best matings in the world. Get our list of winnings and matings. Write us for prices.



"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS Exclusively
E. B. THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED STRAIN

Bred for quality, not quantity. Unexcelled in laying qualities, size, vigor and beauty. Yard No. 1 (for cockerels) headed by "Crackerjack," (weight 10½ lbs.) second prize cock Richmond Poultry Show, Jan. 22-26, 1907. Geo. O. Brown, Judge. Eggs from this yard \$2.00 per 15. Yard No. 2 (for pullets), headed by a **GRAND COCKEREL**, just from Thompson and a brother to his best exhibition pullets. Eggs from this yard \$2.00 per 15. Each of these yards have a 5-acre range, practically free range. All surplus stock sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

LESLIE H. McCUE,

Box 3,

AFTON, VIRGINIA

OUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

At the Great Auburn Show, Jan. 7-12, 1907.

Held in connection with the meeting of the American Poultry Association, won 1st hen, 1st pullet, and 1st pen, defeating Madison Square Garden first prize winners. All of these birds are in our breeding pens and we are prepared to fill orders for eggs at \$2 and \$3 per 15. A grand lot of old and young breeding stock for sale. White and Columbian Wyandottes, as good as the best. Day-old chicks a specialty. Send for mating list.

W. R. SPERRY,

Box F.

CORTLAND, N. Y.

YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE

I have the kind of S. C. W. Leghorns you want. I make a specialty of Egg trade and Cockerels.

Eggs from pen headed by cockerel I received \$50.00 for and took first at Nebraska State show and judge said he would win at Madison Square. He is mated with 7 fine pullets that score from 95 to 96½ points. Eggs \$5.00 per 15; \$8.50 per 30.

My second pen is headed by cockerel that scored 95, with 12 fine hens and pullets that score above 95½. Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

My third pen is headed by a first prize cock bird that scored 94 and mated with pullets that score above 92. They are \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

A Few Fine Cockerels and Pullets for \$1.50 to \$10

H. H. Hall, 22d and N Streets, University Place, Neb.

HOUDANS

HIGHEST EGG RECORD, HIGHEST SCORING STOCK.

My Houdans weigh 7 to 9 lbs. Hatch Houdans in June and July and they will mature before cold weather.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS Grand Buff Birds from Cook's Strain

Mammoth Toulouse Geese

BONNIE VIEW

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box B, ORLEANS, IND.

GRAND THIRTY DAY ADVANCE REDUCTION

In price of Carlton's S. C. Black Minorca eggs, beginning May 1st. \$5 eggs at \$2.50. \$3 eggs at \$1.50. \$2 eggs at \$1 per 15. Orders filled in rotation. You had better hurry.

MERRELL CARLTON, COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

First Cockerel, World's Fair



BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Second Pen at the World's Fair, St. Louis
Over 250 Regular and Special Prizes at 18 Great Shows
My Winners in Males Score to 95, in Females to 96

EGGS \$3.00, \$5.00 AND \$10.00 PER 15

Free Circulars on Matings and Winnings

E. E. CARTER, 967 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.

Member of the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club

COOPER'S R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WIN AGAIN!

At the second annual East Tennessee Poultry Association show they won 1st Cock; 1st and 2d Hen; 1st, 2d and 3rd Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th Pullets; 1st and 2d Pens.



If interested in LEGHORNS for EGGS or Exhibition purposes, write for my FREE FOLDER. EGGS \$1.50, \$2, \$3 PER 15.

SAM M. COOPER, FOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.

1894 AUSTIN STRAIN 1907

I make a Specialty of **LANGSHANS** Bred Right, Fed Right
To Produce Best Results

Have bred them for fourteen years; won all first, second and third prizes on young stock at Knoxville and at Bristol last winter, and a good share of premiums at the Knoxville Show, December 11-14, 1906. **Select Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of fifteen.** Show birds a specialty; 300 fine ones to select from.

H. C. AUSTIN, 307 Payne Ave., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per 15 straight. Honest Worth for Your Money

W. S. MATHEWS,

State Vice-President of Nat'l S. C. W. Leghorn Club, **BIG STONE GAP, VA.**

BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 each, \$7.50 for Trio, \$12.00 for Breeding Pen. : : : : : Catalogue Free.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS

EDWARD G. NOONAN, Proprietor, MARIETTA, PA.

Hope's Great Jewelry Store

Is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the South
Established 1868

Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches.

Our Manufacturing Department is prepared to repair the finest imported and domestic Watches, Jewelry and to reset Gems.

Our Copper Plate Engraving executes all orders in correct and elegant manner.

Our Optical Department enjoys the most enviable reputation. IN EVERY DEPARTMENT we are constantly filling MAIL ORDERS from all sections of the South.

Write us when in need of anything in our line.

HOPE BROS., 519 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Home Coming Week

The New England States, about twelve or fifteen years ago instituted a custom which has since spread over the entire country. Kentucky was the first Southern State to adopt the Eastern custom and this year Tennessee will fall in line. Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and in fact, all of the Western States, will be plastered with invitations to the sons of Tennessee to return to their native heath for the one week of September 23 to 28. Nashville probably will be the scene of reunion between many friends who have not met for years, as the Home-Coming Week will be held the same week as the State Fair. Arrangements will be made by the railroads for all Home-Comers to take side trips into other parts of the state after reaching Nashville. Fifteen thousand circulars are already being sent to the remotest parts of the country, as it is realized that those who must come long distances also must prepare early for the trip.

One result, and a very important one, of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention, is the formation by a number of the progressive breeders of East Tennessee of a Stock Association of Poland China Breeders. That the Poland China holds first place in the swine breeding world has long been conceded and it is only right and proper that an association having in view its best interests should be put in practical operation. With this object in view, a meeting was held in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel, at Knoxville, Tenn., May 13, and an association was formed with L. C. Faust, New Market, President; A. P. Davis, Lee Valley, Secretary; Chas. M. Smith, Rogersville, Tenn., editor. This meeting will be only temporary and a permanent organization will be formed at the next meeting of the East Tennessee Association and the present manager hopes that every Poland China breeder in the state will take a part in the next meeting.

The work of the Tennessee Immigration Association was entirely successful and Tennessee will have an authorized Immigration Department in connection with the Department of Agriculture, as soon as the present term of that office is at an end. Active steps will be taken to encourage immigration of desirable settlers and, to this end, an exhaustive catalogue of the State's resources will be compiled.

BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS.

I breed prize winners. Won at Birmingham, December, 1906, eight prizes on ten Buff Rocks, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 3rd hen and 1st pen.

Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. CROWELL, Parrott, Ga.

BRED FROM TRAPNESTS SINGLE COMB

WHITE LEGHORNS AND BARRED ROCKS

Eggs \$2.00 per 15. I have a few S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rock Cockerels that I will sell at a sacrifice to make room for growing stock.

ADOLPH CHILNER, Forest City, Ark.

PARALYSIS

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



EGGS

\$1 per sitting, \$6 per 100

From thoroughbred fowls. Farm raised. Big value to produce layers.

EGGS

\$2 per sitting 15 Eggs

From birds scoring as high as 94%. Layers—Prize-Winners.

EGGS

\$5 per sitting 15 Eggs

From my Prize-Winners—birds scoring as high as 95%. Can't beat 'em at any price.

J. H. HENDERSON

THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST
KNOXVILLE, - TENNESSEE

FINE VIEW POULTRY YARDS

W. P. Rocks and Bronze turkeys

My birds are the combination of direct descendants of the Chicago World's Fair, Madison Square Garden, New York, and St. Louis World's Fair winners. Have spared neither pains nor money to obtain the best in the world, with an eye to beauty, size, laying qualities, and superior individuality.

Eggs now at half price, \$1.00 per 15.

MRS. W. A. DICKINSON
TRENTON, - KENTUCKY

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY.

21 acres and all my care devoted to them. Winners at Elgin and Nunda, Ill., scoring to 94 points. Eggs \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. Some grand dark cockerels with score cards for sale.

HENRY T. SHANNON. Cary Station, Ill.

IDEAL POULTRY and STOCK FARM, CHUCKEY, TENN.

Large English Berkshire Pigs, pedigreed, \$7.00. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, specialties, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Thirteen pens of finest birds we ever owned. Mated for exhibition, \$1.50 for 15; Utility, \$1.00. Hatch of ten guaranteed.

THE OAKS--FINEST ON EARTH

Has a circular that you ought to have. A postal is all you need to get it. You will learn all about my White Plymouth Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes. Yours for good goods.

THE OAKS, CLARENCE E. BRUTON, PROP.
LOCK BOX 337, SIKESTON, MO.

Poultry Necessities

Poultrymen who are in need of any of the devices and appliances that are counted indispensable to chicken raisers these days may very profitably put themselves in touch with the Keyes-Davis Company, of Battle Creek, Mich. This house has come to be considered headquarters for some things that all well ordered poultry yards are using. Their line is not a long one, but they themselves manufacture all the articles they distribute, and these things are unquestionably the best of their kind. There is not an article among them that does not pertain directly to the success of poultry raising.

Of leg bands they make several different styles. Their Climax, Smith Sealed, Double Clinch and Eclipse are all well known. Each has its own claim for preference. The selection to be made depends upon the fancy of the individual user. The company will send samples free so that the merits of each may be rightly understood before ordering. They also make different styles of bands for pigeons.

Among their other articles are the Davis Nickel Plated Poultry Punch which makes two sizes of holes; single and multiple anti-louse roost brackets; the superior Davis food and water fountains and the Davis Sanitary metal nests.

Other concerns, of course, are selling articles for these same uses. But there is an opinion prevailing among poultrymen that the Keyes-Davis people, specializing on a few articles and manufacturing these themselves, are getting them up a little better than articles to be had elsewhere. At any rate that is their real ambition and they have the right notions as to the real needs of poultry raisers to enable them to proceed intelligently. They publish a descriptive circular of all the appliances they manufacture which they will be pleased to send to any one writing them for it.

MANCHESTER POULTRY YDS.

H. B. LANSDEN & SON, Prop'r's
MANCHESTER, TENN.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

(Exclusively)



Our yards for this season contain the majority of the first and second prize winners in Charleston, Columbia, Birmingham, and Nashville. We are headquarters for the best.

Eggs from three grand pens, \$5, \$3 and \$2 per 15.

No incubator or open free range eggs. All high class special matings. Try us if you are after good stuff.

WHITE Orpingtons

There really is no better utility fowl. Layers at all times. My "Blue Ribbon" White Orpingtons I guarantee the "World's Best Quality." Known winners in strongest competition. Eggs now from grand matings, shipped safely anywhere. I would like to send you circulars about them and their quality. It will interest you.

F. S. BULLINGTON

BOX 328 W

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Sec'y-Treas. m. White Orpington Club.



MOFFITT'S

Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State variety bands are for. Send two cents for sample. For Poultry and Pigeons.

S. MOFFITT, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

WE ARE LAYING & HATCHING FOR YOU DE GRAFF POULTRY FARM

AMSTERDAM, N.Y.
CATALOGUE
FREE

BEST REDS
IN
AMERICA



34
FIRSTS
AT
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SHOWS
ON
S.C.
REDS

WHITE LEGHORN RHODE ISLAND RED SPECIALIST. COLUMBIANS

RHODE ISLAND REDS

From the Original Tripp-McComber Flock.

White, Silver, Golden and Buff Wyandottes; Buff, Barred, Black and White Rocks; Brown, Buff and White Leghorns; Black Minorcas and Javas; Light Brahmas,



Send for Circular.

HARDY, PROLIFIC, FARM BRED, PURE STOCK.

For Birds at Moderate Prices, or "Eggs to Hatch," at 10 cents each, write to

WALTER SHERMAN

CLIFFDALE

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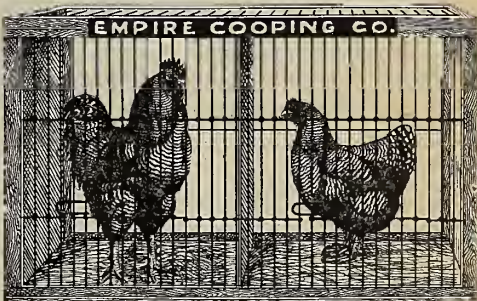
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